REGISTERED No. C—1878

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,101.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 53	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
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Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Bengal Outstations ..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

A line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

Those Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time upon special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Lost Notices, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for the Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEE

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (*Limited*), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. "BUSHEER," 792 Tons, 130 H. P. Commander T. P. Nailes, on SATURDAY, the 13th April 1878, at 5 p.m., sailing at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE, Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from England, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (*Limited*), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the PUNJAUB 1080 Tons, 200 H. P. Commander W. W. Allen, on THURSDAY, the 11th April 1878, at 6 P.M. for the PERSIAN GULF touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMMERAH.

N.B—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (*Limited*), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and an extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. PUNJAUB, 1080 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander W. W. Allen, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 11th April 1878, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander R. D. Dotchery, on TUESDAY, the 16th April 1878, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W NICOL & Co., Agents

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, of each month. on the 1st

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Sues Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	— £4	Without food.
Suez	36	24	— 14	
Port Said	38	24	— 9	
Messina	50	34	— 14	
Naples	50	34	— 14	
Leghorn	50	34	— 14	
Genoa	50	34	— 14	
Marseilles	53	35	— 14-10	

Including Wine.

Children under 2 years, free of charge: Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ARABIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st May 1878.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st June 1878.
ASSIRIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st July 1878.
ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st August 1878.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st September 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Feb. 4, 1878.

HALL LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the HALL LINE will sail from Bombay as under.

	Tons. H.P.	From Bombay.
CHILDWADL HALL	2,100	390 May 15
BRANKSOME HALL	2,100	300 May 29
*RYDALL HALL	2,700	350 June 15
TRENTHAM HALL	2,100	300 June 29
CITY OF BALTIMORE	2,300	300 At
*SPEKE HALL	2,700	350 fortnightly intervals.
*WISTOW HALL	2,700	350 Building.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500

RATES FOR RETURN FARES.

For Three months £80, Home and back.
For Six months, 20 per cent on the Return Fare.
For Twelve months, 10 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Passages are also available by this Line to Naples or Genoa, vis Suez and Alexandria, in connection with the Rubattino S. N. Company from Alexandria.

Arrangements for Shipment of Baggage, Sovereigns, Circular Notes and Remittances will be attended to by Messrs. KING, KING and Co. here.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

* These Steamers have just been added to the Line and have all the latest improvements. The accommodation is all on deck.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES AND LIVERPOOL *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the Anchor Line will sail from Bombay as under:—

	Tons. H.P.	From Bombay.
INDIA	2,350	500 ...April 29
MACEDONIA	2,372	426 ...May 1
TRINACRIA	2,107	424 ... „ 8
EUROPA	2,277	424
ITALIA	2,345	424 At fortnightly intervals.
OLYMPIA	2,050	424

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Naples ..... Rs. 400
To Liverpool ..... „ 500

RATE FOR RETURN FARES.

For Three months £80, Home and back.
For Six months, 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.
For Twelve months, 10 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance, and tender any information required by the Passengers.

Passengers booked and cargo engaged in connection with the Trans-Atlantic Service from London and Glasgow to New York.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay November 13, 1877. Agents.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. SICILY, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—The S.S. PALM, Captain Murray, from LIVERPOOL, has ARRIVED, and CONSIGNEES are requested to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it has previously been passed by the Captain.

NESSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE & Co., Agents.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captain.	1878.
— SUMATRA	3488	450	C. Andgeson ..... 15th April
(s) BOKHARA	3932	450	W. D. Anderson.. 22nd do
— BANGALORE	2063	500	E. G. Stead ..... 29th do
(s) HINDUSTAN	3148	600	W. W. Heselwood 6th May.
CHINA	3016	460	T. Alderton ..... 13th do
(s) KHEDIVE	3742	600	J. D. Steward ... 20th do
— KASHGAR	2891	450	E. J. Baker..... 27th do
(s) VENETIA	3726	450	W. B. Andrews.. 31st do

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 5th April 1878. Superintendent.

TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.
LOMBARDY	2723 450	J. Orman.....16th April.
THIBET	2593 400	J. H Torbock...29th „ Monday.
KHIVA	2600 400	G. Lee ..... 12th May
TEHERAN	2589 400	A. H. Johnson... 27th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 5th April 1878. Superintendent.

TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.
SIAM	3000 500	G. N. Hector ....26th April.
ASSAM	3033 500	N. Stewart. ....24th May.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 5th April 1878. Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

SPECIAL THREE-MONTHLY RETURN TICKETS.

TO suit the convenience of Government Officials and others taking PRIVILEGE LEAVE, the Company has arranged to issue from this date RETURN TICKETS available for THREE MONTHS (counting from the date of sailing to the date of arrival) at the following REDUCED RATES:—

Bombay to Brindisi or Venice and back (including transit through Egypt)..... Rs. 950
Ditto with the option of travelling one way *vid* Southampton ..... „ 1,000

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th December 1877.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company will despatch the following First Class Passenger Steamers to Trieste, calling at Aden, Suez and Port Said, on the undermentioned dates:—

Vessels.	Capt.	Disp. Tons.	H.P.
S.S. POLLUCE	G. Raqusin	4211	250 on 15th Apr. 1878.
S.S. ACHILLE	F. Forti	3500	410 on 10th May. „
S.S. CASTORE	G. Marussig	3787	250 on 27th „ „

All Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 300	Rs. 180 0
To Port Said	„ 320	„ 255	„ 131 0
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 123 8
To Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66 0

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON,

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende or Calais and Dover, are granted by the Undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12-3	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne	£9-19	£9-14
First Class, Cologne to London		

Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 55 free luggage.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI,
Agent A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Company.

28, Bombay Green, 18th March 1878.

FOR SALE,

THE British Composite Ship COUNTY OF BERWICK, Registered Tonnage 996, Built at Glasgow in October 1866 under special survey and classed A 1, 16 years at Lloyd's, and caulked and metalled before leaving Home in May 1877, with all her fittings as she now lies at the Salt Gollah Moorings in the River Hoogly.

This vessel was built regardless of expense of picked timber with metal fastenings throughout. She is exceptionally well found. Has two sets of sails, one nearly new, a complete spare set of patent blocks. All lower masts and heavy yards are of Iron.

This vessel was abandoned last September when ashore on Sangor Beach, and since her arrival in port has been placed in dock and examined by Surveyors, whose reports are open to inspection.

SEALED TENDERS for the PURCHASE of the vessel will be received up to noon of the 13th April by the undersigned, by whom all information will be given.

Intending purchasers are requested to inspect the vessel and to satisfy themselves on all points before tendering.

SIMPSON & Co.,
No. 6, Strand, Calcutta.

Homeward Bound PASSENGERS.

SPECIAL RETURN TICKETS FOR THREE MONTHS.

EVERY requisite for the journey can be obtained ready for *Immediate Use* at very *Moderate Cost* from THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE, ASQUITH AND COMPANY, 8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

HOTELS.

THE BYCULLA HOTEL,
BELLASIS AND CLARE JUNCTION.
JEEVANJEE & Co., Byculla.

THE ADELPHI HOTEL,
THE ADELPHI FAMILY HOTEL, AND THE VICTORIA HOTEL.
Proprietor, Pallonjee Pestonjee.

MR. CAWASJEE PALLONJEE, the son of the late old Pallonjee Pestonjee, the well-known Proprietor of the above Popular HOTELS, begs most respectfully to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen and to the European Gentry generally, that he has, in deference to the expressed wishes of most of his late father's friends and admirers, and with the object and desire to perpetuate his father's good name in connection with these Hotels, at a very considerable cost, now become the sole purchaser and owner thereof.

Mr. Cawasjee will endeavour to treat his patrons with the same courtesy and attention which was so characteristic of his good father, and this, coupled with long experience and intimate acquaintance with the routine and management of the Hotels in his father's lifetime, will, he trusts, be a sufficient guarantee of the Hotels being carried on upon the principles inculcated by his worthy father.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Residents at Mr. Pallonjee's Hotels at Byculla can, when it may suit their convenience, affix or dine at his Victoria Hotel, Esplanade; and those residents in the Hotel can avail themselves of similar accommodation at his Byculla Adelphi Hotel.

CHARGES MODERATE.

CARRIAGES AND HORSES KEPT ON THE PREMISES. AT THE RAILWAY STATIONS AND AT BUNDER.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE JIVRAJ BALLOO SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a further DIVIDEND of RUPEES 25 THIRTY-FIVE per whole share and Rs. 8¾ per one-quarter share, for the year ending 31st December 1877, will be paid at the Company's Registered Office on and after TUESDAY, the 16th instant, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m. to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register of Transfer this day on PRODUCTION of SHARE CERTIFICATES.

MADHOWRAO MOROJEE,
Bombay, 10th April 1878. Secretary.

FOR SALE,

A SECOND-HAND BILLIARD TABLE,
BY THURSTON & Co.
Complete with all accessories.
For particulars as to price, &c., apply to
JOHN ROBERTS AND COMPANY.

THE NATIONAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an INTERIM DIVIDEND, at the rate of RUPEES THIRTY-FIVE per share, will be payable for the half-year ending 31st December 1877 to those Shareholders on whose name the Share stand this day, at the Registered Office of the Company, No 2, Nesbit Lane, Fort, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, on PRODUCTION of SHARE CERTIFICATES.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JEHANGHEER HORMUSJEE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

Bombay, 10th April 1878.

P.S.—The TRANSFER BOOK of the Company will be CLOSED from this day to the 17th instant.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED for the EASTER HOLIDAYS on THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, the 18th, 19th, and 20th proximo.

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
P. W. ROBERTSON, Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
H. W. JONES, Acting Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
C. J. SHARP, Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
A. RENAUD, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
THOS. MATHESON, pro. Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
W. BLACKHALL, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
ALEX. LEITH, Acting Agent.

Bombay, March 27, 1878.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 669 of 1876.

SHA WITHULDASS SOBHARAM, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing in 3rd Bhoywada, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

SHA CASSIDASS MUNSOOKRAM, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, Executor and Manager of the late Munsookram Nanabhoy, deceased, and residing in 2nd Bhoywada, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendant.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a WARRANT of SALE of IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, dated the 1st day of April 1878, the Sheriff has been directed to sell the following property at the instance of the above-named Plaintiff:—

All the right, title, and interest of the Defendant as such Executor and Manager in all that piece or parcel of Fasendary land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the west side of 2nd Bhoywada Street, in the sub-district of Bhoolcshwar, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 84, and bounded as follows:—On the east by the 2nd Bhoywada Street aforesaid, on the west by a public passage, on the north by the property of Hans Hurjeevan and Vibhooram Nurburam, and on the south by the property of Mancoovervai, and the said premises have for some time past and are now in the occupation of the said Sha Cassidass Munsookram and his tenants. NOTICE is hereby given to ALL PERSONS having RIGHTS in or CHARGES or CLAIMS on the above-named property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should, on or before the 29th day of April 1878, lodge in my Office, a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims, or charges.—Dated this 8th day of April 1878.

G. H. FARRAN,
Assistant Commissioner.

COOPER & COMPANY,

MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

INDIAN LAW AND OTHER PUBLICATIONS.

	Rs. a.
Black Act: The Vernacular Press Bill, a Letter addressed to His Excellency Lord Lytton, Viceroy and Governor General of India, by Rednor	0 8
Studies on Military Transport; by Brevet Major G. A. Furse	2 8
Tod's Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan, or the Central and Western Rajpoot States of India, 2 vols.	30 0
Hindu Pantheon; by Edward Moor	25 0
Griffin's Aid-de-Camp to Bengal	0 8
Manual of Gardening for India; by R. Riddell	4 8
History of the Mahrattas; by Grant Duff	5 0
Body and Mind; by G. H. Hunter	2 0
Times of India Handbook of Hindustan	5 0
Hints on the Working and Duties of Cavalry	3 0
Manual of Indian Sport	3 8
Dictionary of the *Pukhto* or *Pukshto* Language; by H. W. Bellew	17 0
New Exchange Calculator; by Dinanath Mudonjee	8 0
New and Complete Exchange Calculator, by S. De Monte.	8 0
Maclean's Guide to Bombay	5 0
Idiomatic Sentences in English, Gujarati, Hindustani and Persian Languages; by Bahmanjee Dossabhoy Munshi	10 0
Ready Reckoner; Tables for Computing Wages, Rents, Mercantile and Banking Accounts; by J. B. Henriques.	0
Notes on Cholera, How to avoid and Prevent it; by Dr. Cowasjee Nowrojee	1 6
Claude and Etheline; by Rascim Willowby	2 8
East India Company; by Munchorjee M. Bhownaggree....	1 0
Spare Moments: Poems, Secular and Religious, &c.	1 0
Hints on the study of English; by F. J. Rowe and W. T. Bebb	8 0
Riots of 1874: Their History and Philosophy; by Dinshah Ardeshir Tal yarkhan	2 0
Early Blossoms; by Thomas Gilbert	1 8
Latin and Greek Etymological Manual; by K T Best.....	1 12
Cosmography; by J. Pollock	1 0
Indian Heroine: a Play in Five Acts	1 0
Brahmin's Prophecy, an Indian Tale; by a Lady	1 8
Collection of Useful Sentences in English, Persian, and Arabic; by Bahmanjee Dossabhoy Munshi	1 0
Battles, Sieges, Treaties, Biography and a list of British Colonies and Dependencies, from English History....	0 8
Idyll of the Apollo Bunder	0 8
Bertholdo, or Wonderful Sallies of Wit	0 4
Thoughts on the Past and Future of India; by Eminent European Scholars and Statesmen	0 8
Mayne's Commentaries on the Indian Penal Code, 9th Edition	14 0
Macnaghten's Principles of Mochummudan Law with Digest	21 0
Norton's Law of Evidence	10 12
Criminal Law Manual	7 12
Civil Court Manual	15 12
Nelson's Commentaries on the Criminal Procedure Code: Commentaries on the Indian Contract Act; by H. S. Cunningham	11 0
Collett on the Law of Torts and Damages	7 0
Strange's Hindu Law	10 12
Digest of Hindu Law; by H. S. Cunningham	6 8
Indian Contract Act No. IX. of 1872; by Padaki Tarooma Row	3 12
Manual of Mahamadan Civil Law; by V. Sadagopah Charlu	2 4
Indian Contract Act No. IX. of 1872	1 12
Indian Evidence Act No. I. of 1872	1 8
Catechism of the Civil, Criminal, and Penal Codes, Indian Evidence, Contract, General Stamp, Registration and Limitation Acts, Civil and Criminal Rules of Practice, Mahomedan Civil Law, and Hindu Law; by C. P. Lakshmipati Nayudu	2 4

Now Ready,

THE BLACK ACT.

THE VERNACULAR PRESS BILL.
A LETTER ADDRESSED TO
His Excellency LORD LYTTON, Viceroy and Governor General of India.
By REDNOR.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at the Book-sellers.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

A LADY and Gentleman can have a cheap passage on board a Canal Steamer to England sailing in about ten days. Apply "PASSENGER," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO LET, Second Floor of a Bungalow with a Sitting, Bed and Bath Room, near G. I. P. Railway Station. Rent Rs. 15. Apply to R. KOLAJI and Co. No. 34, Meadow Street.

FOR SALE, a really good-tempered BAY ARAB HORSE. To be seen at the Bungalow in the old Secretariat compound.

NEW Mail Phaeton (convertible). On hire Rs. 30 per month, but longer period at moderate charges. (By post to) D. R. DAVER, 236, Girgaum Back Road.

FURNISHED UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill TO LET immediately for three or more months. Apply to GLOVER & Co., Prince's Dock.

FOR SALE, AUSTRALIAN HORSE, BROUGHAM and HARNESS. Apply to W. T., care of this paper.

TO LADIES.—MRS. MEDLEY, MILLINER 34, Meadow Street, begs to inform the Ladies of Bombay that she has received her Paris Goods for Easter Ladies are invited to inspect the Goods now on view.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1878. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

ICE—J. PEARSE is registering orders for Ice (during the hot season), terminable by arrival of Ice ship, 3 annas per lb.

PURE AND SPARKLING

AERATED WATERS.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, direct attention to their list of AERATED WATERS which are prepared with the greatest regard to cleanliness and purity. By the aid of Steam power these Waters are charged with Gas at the greatest possible pressure, being thus rendered sparkling and agreeable in the highest degree.

Their LEMONADE and other FLAVOURED WATERS are celebrated for their freshness and their delicious taste.

Their TONIC WATER, the demand for which is constantly increasing, is unequalled for its delicacy of flavour and tonic properties, each bottle containing a definite quantity of Quinine presented in an agreeable form

	Cash			Cash
SODA WATER	per dos.	0 12	AERATED WATER	per dos. 0 12
TONIC WATER (THE ORIGINAL)	„	1 0	POTASH WATER	„ 0 12
SELTZER WATER, introduced by T. & Co.	„	1 0	LITHIA WATER	„ 1 8
LEMONADE AND GINGERADE	„	1 0	VICHY WATER	„ 1 4

Bottles are charged Re. 2 per dozen, the same amount being allowed for them when delivered free at our Manufactory.

Mineral, Acid, and Medicated Waters prepared to order.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

Manufacturing Chemists,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

M. H. MAJU & CO.

INDIAN TEA MART.
EMPORIUM FOR THE BEST AND CHEAPEST KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.
MR. M. H. MAJU,
(LATE PARTNER MESSRS. MORTON & Co.)

MESSRS. M. H. MAJU & Co. respectfully solicit the Public of Bombay and Out-stations to test the superior quality and excellent flavour of their specially selected Kangra Valley Teas from some of the best plantations.

Tea in 1, 2 and 4 lbs. Canisters.	From 1 lb. to 15 lbs. Rs. As.	From 15 lbs. and upwards.
Orange Pekoe, Extra Fine	1 12	Five per cent. discount.
Orange Pekoe	1 8	
Pekoe, Extra Fine	1 8	
Pekoe, Souchong, Extra Fine	1 6	
Souchong, Extra Fine	1 4	
Imperial Family Mixture	1 0	
Fragrant Congou	0 14	
SUPERFINE BOHEA	0 12	

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO WHOLESALE BUYERS, MESSES, CLUBS, SCHOOLS, &c., &c.

H. M. MAJU & Co.,
APOLLO STREET, APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S EM. DUBOIS & CO.'S COGNAC.

Cash.			Credit.	
21	4	* ONE STAR, in great demand, Old Cognac	22	8
23	12	* ONE STAR, Half Bottles	25	0
24	12	* ONE STAR, Oval Barrels, with Glass Stopper	26	0
25	12	* ONE STAR, Round Barrels, with glass stopper	27	0
33	4	* ONE STAR, Barrels & robinet, with Glass Stopper, Metallic Tap, about 3 Impl. gall	35	0
25	12	* ONE STAR, Flasks, without glass Tumbler and Stopper per case of 2 doze.	27	0
24	4	* ONE STAR, Flasks, without glass Tumbler, per case of 2 doz.	25	8
31	0	* ONE STAR, Half Flasks, with glass Tumbler and Stopper, per case of 4 doz.	32	8
28	8	* ONE STAR, Half Flasks, without glass Tumbler, per case of 4 doz.	30	4
26	8	** TWO STARS, Very old Cognac	28	0
29	8	*** THREE STARS, Very old Fine Cognac	31	0

An order for 3 cases accompanied by Cash will carry a further Discount of 5 per cent Special terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.

ORDERS UNACCOMPANIED BY CASH WILL BE TREATED AT CREDIT RATES

N.B.—Forwarding Charges are added to the above rates. We guarantee each package to contain its FULL complement of bottles when despatched.

MOFUSSIL CONSTITUENTS ARE REQUESTED, BEFORE TAKING DELIVERY OF THEIR GOODS, TO SEE THAT THE WEIGHT AGREES WITH THE RAILWAY RECEIPT.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,

SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY.

April, 1878.

REQUISITES FOR HOME GOING PASSENGERS.

ASQUITH & COMPANY'S SPECIAL KIT.

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
Deck Suits ..... from	10	0	Hand Bags	11	0	Fine Irish Linen		
Overland Suits ..... „	25	0	Best Hide Gladstone	32	0	„ Silk ..... „	6	8
Warm Cheviot ..... „	35	0	Fitted Dressing Pouches	20	0	Scarfs, for Pin ..... from	1	4
Overcoats, Whitney ..... „	45	0				„ to tie ..... „	1	12
Do. for Evening ..... „	22	0				„ Sailor's Knot ..... „	1	12
Cardigan Jackets ..... „	9	8				Gloves, Warm, Berlin ..... „	1	12
„ ..... „	11	8				Mits ..... „	1	12
						Mufflers, Warm ..... „	2	0
Dressing Gowns ..... from	10	0				Hose, best quality ..... „	2	0
Sleeping Suits ...6-8 to	18	0				Travelling Baths, forming Trunk ..... „	30	0
Pyjamas	16	8				Hats, Soft Tweed ..... „	5	0
Shirts Fine Long-cloth	22	8				„ Felt, various shapes ..... from	7	8
„ Superfine	28	0				„ Horse Hair ..... „	7	8
„ Printed Flannette	30	0				„ Steamed Feather ..... „	7	8
„ Fine Cloth	38	0				Helmets, Pith, White ..... „	6	8
„ Silk & Wool	52	0				Cork ..... „	14	8
„ Spun Silk	67	0				Fugrees ..... „	1	4
Under Vests ..... from	14	0				Caps, Tweed ..... „	3	8
„ ..... „	24	0				„ Balmoral ..... „	5	0
Socks, Cotton pr. doz ..... „	10	8				„ Turban ..... from	3	8
Socks Merino ..... „	21	0						
Cambric Handkerchiefs ..... „	5	0				Umbrellas, Alpaca ..... from	6	8
Linen Faced Collars ..... „	0	14				„ Silk ..... „	11	8
						„ Sun ..... „	7	8
						Trunks, Overland ..... from	22	0
						„ for Rail ..... „	12	8
						„ Solid Leather ..... „	50	0
						Bags, Courrier or Cash ..... „	6	12
						„ Soiled Linen ..... „	5	8

	Rs.	a.
Hand Mirrors, Folding	2	4
Hair Brushes, in Leather Cases ..... per pair	10	8
Combs, in Case ..... each	0	12
„ Toilet ..... „	0	8
Nail Brushes ..... from	0	14
Tooth ..... „	0	10
Guards for above ..as. 8 &	1	4
Clothes Brushes ..... from	1	4
Hat ..... „	1	4
Shoe Horns ..... „	0	14
Bath Sponges ..... „	0	8
Sponge Bags ..... „	1	12
Soap, Marine pr box of 3	1	4
„ Toilet ..... „	0	8
Soap, Boxes, metal	2	0
Perfumes ..... „	1	12
Eau de Cologne, the genuine ..

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 10TH APRIL 1878.

THE political telegrams received to-day are generally regarded as leaning more to a pacific settlement of the Russian difficulty, and the same view is evidently entertained at Home, judging from the tone of commercial advices. It is still felt, however, that it would be unsafe to depend too much on the slightly more favourable tendency apparent at the moment, as the fact remains that both England and Russia have taken up positions from which it will be difficult to retreat, and business consequently remains unsettled and inactive to the last degree.

Reuter's commercial telegrams from London of yesterday's date advise a recovery in Consols of ¼ and in French Rentes of ⅛, while Wheat and Seeds are quiet, Calcutta Linseed to arrive being 9d. per quarter lower. Enfaced Rupee Paper is unchanged, as also the London General Produce Markets

In the Manchester Piece Goods Market the tone is reported to be less depressed with rather more enquiry, but prices are all as previously quoted. Cotton in Liverpool is said to have closed firm, sales 12,000 bales and an advance of 1-16d. is quoted in Mid-Orleans and G. F, Ginned Broach. Private messages, however, report a weaker tone in the evening with a drop of 1-16d, per lb. in arrivals, owing probably to the American advices. Cotton in New York was unchanged as regards price, but the receipts at the ports were very heavy, the following being the comparison to date :—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Tuesday's Receipts.....	10,000	4,000	6,000
Four ,, ,, ...	38,000	13,000	23,000
Total since last Sept.	3,948,000	3,750,000	3,837,000

Bar Silver in London is still quoted by Reuter at 54¼d. per oz.

At the weekly meeting of the Directors of the Bank of Bombay this afternoon no alteration was made in the official rates of interest and discount.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has been quiet at unaltered rates as regards Bank Bills, but a decline of 1-16d. in private paper. This reduction has not, however, brought out any amount of bills, the fact being that the state of our export trade is too depressed to admit of any large amount of paper coming on the market. For the rest of the Mail rates will depend mainly on the price obtained for Council Drafts in London to-day. This it is generally expected will rule between 1s. 8¾d. and 1s. 8 11-16d., and if so we are not likely to see any material fluctuation. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8 11-16d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight..	1s. 9d.	,,
Credits, ,, ,, ...	1s. 8 13-16d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,, ...	1s. 9d.	,,
Sovereigns each	Rs. 11-10.	,,

On Calcutta the rate for Demand Drafts has receded to 3-16 per cent. premium, and for 60 days' sight the nominal quotation is still 1 per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER remains quiet at unaltered values. Fours, Rs. 93¾; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 99¾; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 102¼.

THE SHARE MARKET is dull and in most instances in favour of buyers. Bank of Bombays are unaltered, but Nationals are Rs. 2 higher. In Press Companies the only movement is a decline of Rs. 20 in Bellary, while in Land Shares we have only to notice a decline of Rs. 30 in Colaba. For Spinning and Weaving Companies the demand is slow and there are more sellers than buyers. We notice a decline of Rs. 25 in Alliance, Rs. 10 in Coorla, and Rs. 5 in Colaba, Khutao Mucconjee, Mandvie and Nursey, while Dhurumsey and Morarjee Gocouldass are Rs. 10 per share higher.

COTTON is firm with a moderate enquiry for ready Cotton which commands full rates, but for future delivery the demand has been the reverse of active, only a small business has been done and prices are the turn easier. For all April delivery the following are current quotations for Oomras :—

Good	Rs. 193	per candy	F. P.
F. G. F.	,, 185	,,	,,
G. F.	,, 180	,,	,,
F. F.	,, 170	,,	,,
Fair	,, 161	,,	,,

SEEDS are quieter, but nominally unchanged in price. Linseed we quote at Rs. 6-12 to Rs. 6-13, and Rapeseed Rs. 7-12 per cwt.

FREIGHTS are dull and unchanged. By steam to Liverpool £1 is the current rate and by sail £1 ready and £1-2-6 May loading. For Trieste and Venice £1-15 payable here is asked, but we do not hear of any transactions at the rate.

FOR PIECE GOODS the enquiry, if anyanything, is just a shade more active, but not sufficiently so to have any important effect on the market; nor, with supplies on their present scale, can any permanent advance be looked for until after the rains.

COALS are very firm but business is restricted by the absence of sellers to arrive. The balance of the cargo of Londonderry West Hartley ex Loochoo is reported sold at Rs. 19½ per ton alongside.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

Banks	No. of Shares.	Nom. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash, Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	126
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	690
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 p. ct	668
National Bank of India.	10,000	500	all	6 do.	119
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do.	664

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New)..	2,948	2,000	all	20 p.*	790
Byrne Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p. s	106
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.	800
Fort Canning Land Company, Limited.....	6,000	1,400	all	13 p.s.	225

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock.....	,,	£20	218· 3 0	5 p. c.	274
Do. New £20 Shares...	,,	£20	130·14 0	do.	26
Ditto	,,	£20	65· 7 3	do.	72
Ditto	,,	£20	21·12 1	do.	22
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	,,	£100	1,000	do.	1,160
Do. New Shares. ...	,,	£18	196·5 18	do.	245

MISCELLANEOUS

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	187½ p. s.	1,770
Bombay Gas Company..	50,000	50	all	7½ p. ct	58
Bombay Saw Mills Co..	600	1,000	all	60 p. s.	600
Landing and Shipping Co. of Karachee..	500	500	300	36 p. s.	275
Malabar Company, Ld.	1,150	200	100	7½ p. ct	60
Mechanical Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	5 p. s.	25
Treacher and Co.	1,990	500	all	11 p. ct	595
Viegas Patent Slip Co...	2,00·	250	all	6 p. ct	30

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 6th April 1878.

Open, 444 Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	45,023	0	0
Merchandise	83,228	0	0
Other Receipts	1,000	0	0
Telegraph	612	0	0
Total Rs.....	1,29,863	0	0

Corresponding week in March 1877.

Open 444 Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	50,992	0	0
Merchandise	1,67,629	0	0
Other Receipts	3,339	0	0
Telegraph	824	0	0
Total Rs.....	2,22,784	0	0
Decrease Rs.	92,921	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE,
AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE S. s. NEREIDA, 1,299 tons, Captain C. S. B. Williams, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee, in ballast.

THE SHIP ALTCAR, 1,282 tons, Captain F. W. Harvey, will sail to-day for Singapore, &c., with a general cargo.

THE S. s. RED SEAR, 1,008 tons, Captain J. Roseburr, sailed yesterday for Marseilles, via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo.

THE SHIP INDAVON, 834 tons, Captain Cromwell, which arrived in harbour on the 9th inst. from Mauritius, brought the cargo of 14,627 bags sugar.

THE S. s. HALLUMSHIRE, 874 tons Captain R. Sanderson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bussorah, 1st April, with a general cargo and four deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. BENGAL, 1,338 tons, Captain James Rowley, arrived in harbour on the 9th inst. from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and two deck passengers.

THE s.s. PEHLWAN, 51 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour on the 9th inst. from Bhownuggur, with a general cargo, and 20 deck passengers. She sailed yesterday for same port with 80 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. MADURA, 1,366 tons, Captain H. B. Smith, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, 15th March, via Coast, Galle, and Colombo, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—M. G. Hurst and 189 deck passengers.

THE S. s PALIN, 1,391 tons, Captain G. S. Murran, which arrived in harbour on the 9th inst. from Liverpool, 7th March, via Malta and Port Said, brought the following cargo :—508 packages piecegoods, 62 bales twist, 28 cases wine, 2 cases liquor, 27 cases brandy, 104 packages iron sheets, 376 tons coals, 100 cases tinned plates, 20 cases porter, 205 cases beer, 25 cases sulphate of copper, 20 cases iron sheets, 67 packages earthenware, 6,006 bundles and 6,050 bars iron, 500 pigs lead, 100 cases brass, 100 cases and 1,917 ingots copper, 1,014 weight, 8 packages glassware, 10 packages varnish, 50 cases soap, 110 kegs nails, 107 kegs lead, 26 packages wine and spirit, 15 cases clocks, 150 casks disinfecting powder, and many packages merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Nusserwanjee Manockjee and Co.

THE P. AND O. Co's s. s. TRIBET, 1,714 tons, Captain J. H. Torbock, arrived in harbour yesterday from Southampton, 14th March, via the Suez Canal, with the English Mails and the following cargo :—3 boxes gold, 3 boxes specie, 1 package rupees, 2 boxes silver, 1 package silk, 1,333 packages piece goods, 57 bales twist, 131 packages wine and spirit, 18 cases umbrellas, 55 cashmeal, 61 cases cologne, 50 kegs shots, 1,956 plates potter, 140 cases brass, 206 cases and 1,499 ingots copper, 47 packages color, 25 packages papers, 299 cases candles, 147 packages oilman stores, 130 packages provision, 435 bundles and 1,243 bars iron, 182 blocks asphalt, 5 packages glassware, 10 cases boots, 10 bottles quicksilver, 25 kegs whiting, 43 casks sulphur, 3 packages earthenware, 288 packages oil, 312 packages beer, 130 packages varnish, 43 packages cyder, 9 packages tobacco, and many packages of merchandize.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
9	Bengal (s).....	Rowley	Calcutta. Mar 23.
	Pehlwan (s).....	Nacoda	Bhownuggur, Apr 8.
10	Thibet (s).....	Torbock.....	Southampton, Mar 14.
	Madura (s)	Smith	Calcutta, Mar 15.
	Hallumshire (s).....	Sanderson ...	Bussorah, Apr 1.

DEPARTURES.

April.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
10	Pehlwan (s).....	Nacoda	Bhownuggur.
	Nerissa (s).....	Williams	Kurrachee.
	Red Star (s).....	Roseburry ...	Marseilles.
	Liddesdale (s).....	Davis	Genoa, &c.
	Oriana	Guthrie	Calcutta.

The ship Altcar, Harvey, to Singapore, obtained her port clearence yesterday.

The ship Tamore, to Amsterdam, was entered for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

Apr. ARRIVALS.

6 Historian (s) .....Wallace .....Madras, Apr 3.
Lizzie (s) .....Thompson ...Beypore, Mar 29.

DEPARTURES.

April 5—Steamers Duke of Argyll and Pekin. Ship Callirhoe.
April 6—Steamer Africa.

MADRAS.

Apr. ARRIVALS.

6 Cantabre .... Akyab.
7 Puttalla (s) .... Bombay.
8 Pekin (s) .... Calcutta.
Chyebasse (s) .... Calcutta.
Nepaul(s)..... ..... Southampton.

Apr. DEPARTURES.

8 Canara (s)..... ..... Bombay and S P.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 16 Kwang Tung, I G S, Campbell, from Perim.
20 Undaunted, H M S, Smith from Bombay.
16 Shadwan, ss, ——, from Cardiff.
17 F W Harris, ss, Sheldrick, from Cardiff.
20 Malmerby, ship, Selby, from Birkenhead.
21 Scottish Chieftain, ship, Hamilton, from Cardiff.
23 Nephelia, E S S, Vasthi, from Berbera.
24 Lord Derby, ss, Foster, from Newcastle.
27 European, ss, Sibthorpe, from Bombay.
27 Ava, ss, ——, from Shanghai.
27 Cydonia, ss, Brooks, from Shields.
27 Wyberton, ss, Blacklin, from Batavia.
27 Spartan H M S, Tracey, from Zanzibar.
27 Bokhara, ss, Anderson, from Venice.
27 Lusitania, ss, Hewison, from Sydney.
28 Simoon, H M S, Pasley, from Zanzibar.
28 Robinia, ss, Jones, from Newcastle.
28 Steathairly, ss, Cassap, from Akyab.
28 Navarino, ss, Burkett, from Calcutta.
29 Pierremont, ss, Wilson, from Rangoon.
30 Indus, ss, Lyon, from Akyab.
30 Polluce, ss, Ragusin, from Trieste.
31 Indus, ss, Shallard, from Bombay.
April 1 Ossian, ss, Butchart, from Bassein.
2 Little Beck, ss, Lilton, from Akyab.
2 Ettore, ss, Lazarich, from Shields.
3 Hutton, ss, Hodges, from Shields.
3 Harold, ss, King, from Moulmein.

DEPARTURES.

Mar. 28 Shadwan, ss, ——, to Bombay.
26 F W Harris, ss, Sheldrick, to Akyab.
27 European, ss, Sibthorpe, to Liverpool.
27 Ava, ss, ——, to Marseilles.
28 Wyberton, ss, Blacklin, to Rotterdam.
28 Bokhara, ss, Anderson, to Bombay.
28 Lusitania, ss, Hewison, to London.
28 Navarino, ss, Burkett, to London.
29 Nephelia, E S S, Vasthi, to Barbara.
29 Steathairly, ss, Cassap, to Port Said F O.
29 Pierremont, ss, Wilson, to Port Said F O.
30 Simoom, H M S, Pasley, to Malta.
30 Indus, ss, Lyon, to Portsaid.
30 Polluce, ss, Ragusin, to Bombay.
31 Indus, ss, Shallard, to London.
April. 1 Ossian, ss, Butchart, to Port Said.
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2 Ettore, ss, Lazarich, from Bombay.
3 Hutton, ss, Hodges, from Shields.
3 Harold, ss, King, from Moulmein.

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3 Hutton, ss, Hodges, to Bombay.
3 Harold, ss, King, to Port Said F O.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Kwang Tung, I G S, Campbell, from Perim.
Undaunted, H M S, Smith, from Bombay.
Melmerby, ship, Selby, from Birkenhead.
Scottish Chieftain, s, Hamilton, from Cardiff.
Cydonia, ss, Brooks, from Shields.
Spart n, H M S, Tracey, from Zanzibar.
Robinia, ss, Jones, from Newcastle.

DAILY IMPORTS.—APRIL 10.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

India s—1087 bundles hoop iron, Jules, Siegfried and Co; 758 bundles hoop iron, Ramchunder Mahadev and Co.
Zerbino s—2 hogsheads per wine, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.
Europa s—15 cases slates, E-hemtoola Bhaiseebhoy.
Brankscme Hall s—50 cases slates, Hajee Esmail Abdoola.
Tuscany s—2 cases boiling wire, S S Narrelwalla.
Glamorgan s—7 casks tallow, S S Narrelwalla.

FROM LONDON.

Emblehope—4 cask lead pipe, Abdoollhy Surrufally.
Naples s—5 bales printing papers, Tyebally Mahomedally.
Cheshire s—100 cases brandy, Ewart, Latham and Co; 500 tubs steel, Abdoollally Sumsoodin; 11 casks iron wire, Esmailjee Eesobhoy.
Strathleven s—3 casks paint, 15 drums turpentine, 2 cases varnish and 25 drums linseed oil, Jewabhoy Heptoolabhoy; 5 casks nails, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 29 cases eau de cologne and 2 cases lavender, Bell, Brandenburg and Co; 7 cases writing papers, Abdoolrahmon Amirmeya.

FROM GLASGOW.

India s—5 casks and 10 drums soft soap, Heptoola S Adom and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Polluce s—2,950 cases kerosine oil, M Mondolfo and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 10.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Savernake—162½ cwts myrabollams, Bhimjee Canjee; 104 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co; 100 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby and Co.
Agnes Oswald—275 cwts myrabollams, Dwarka'dass Vussonjee; 250 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co; 50 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co.
Merionath 376 cwts myrabollams, Dewjee Moorjee.
T McLellan—304 cwts myrabollams, Sulleman Mahamed Goolamhoosein; 19 bales cotton, David Sasson and Co; 125 cwts bones, Peerbhoy Damjee.
India s—300 cwts wheat, Shreecrushna Vithoba; 201 bales wool, Nurseo Khuthow; 100 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart and Co; 50 bales wool, Nensee Luckmedas; 100 bales cotton, A Bisschock and Co; 140 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 142 bales cotton, Becherdass Ambaidass; 502 cwts wheat, Ruudelly Allyruss.
Strathleven s—147½ cwts myrabollams, Ebramovity and Co; 58 bales rags, Ganjee Cutchra; 57 bales wool, Dossabhoy Pestonjee Khunbatta; 28 bales wool Khimchund Chunchuldass; 43 bales wool, Nurseo Keseor; s a; d Co; 44 bales wool, Arjoon Narran; 77 bales wool, Ralli Brothers; 44 bales cotton, Woomersee Dewjee; 35 tales cotton, Ishunjee Shamjee and Co; 300 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 55 bales wool, Goculdas Toolseedas; 12 bales wool, Poonja Jewra; 125 cwts gall, Jairam Lillabdur 126 cwts coir yarn 44½ cwts coir fibre, Nanjee Govindjee; 50 bales wool, Khimjee Luckmedass and Co; 38 bales wool, Jewraj Damjee; 120 cwts coir yarn, D B Khan and Co; 66½ cwts myrabollams and 9 cwts sunnomica, Bomanjee Framjee; 47 bales wool and 13 bales cotton, Lalljee Purshotum; 105 cwts ginger, Tricumdass Lowjee; 759 cwts sursee seed, Oodhowjee Nathoo.
Nellie Martin s—200 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manuckjee and Co; 50 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Cervin s—125 cwts. ginger, Ebjee Woomeresee; 13 bales skins and 5 bales hides, Jallaymahamed Goolambocsein.
Bokhara s—1 case cigar 13 bales skins and 83 bags coffee, P and O S N Co.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Jane Avery—266 bags coffee, Schlunk Brothers; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Sumatra s—109 bales cotton, A C Dady and Co; 200 bales cotton Jules, Siegfried and Co; 250 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co, Polues s—200 bales cotton, A Blaccheck and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Cervin s—289 bales cotton, Visay and Co; 66 cwts. B horns, Tyebjee and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Tamora—200 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Polluce s—550 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 300 bales cotton, A Blaschek and Co.
Sumatra s—100 bales cotton, Jules, Siegfried and Co.

FOR GENOA.

India s—100 bales cotton, A C Dady and Co; 100 bales cotton, Jules, Siegfried and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Lombardy s—22 cases sharkfins, Veerjee Nanjee; 21 bales twis, Hormusjee Manackjee Pashaw; 300 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 200 bales twist, The A S and W Co; 40 bales twist, Hajee Esaac Elias; 5 bales twist Currimbhoy Ebram; 44 chests opium, Tata Co; 40 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 500 bales twist, Nurseo Kessowjee; 9 cases fishmaws, M M Mehta and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
BOMBAY, 9th April 1878.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·833
Temperature of the Air.....	82·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	75·7
Dew Point	73 0
Relative humidity of Air	0·729
Mean of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8). 0 0	
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m) ..	87·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 6-30 a. m.).	77·5
General Direction of wind .....NW, NNW. N, NW, WNW, NW, WNW.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours.....	247

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 9.

Irwin, Capt, 2nd Punjaub N I, on furlough, from Peshawar.
Brooker, Lieut, R E, to return to England, from Mysore.

APRIL 10.

Lewis, Capt, 2nd Punjaub Infantry, from furlough, from England.
Bell or Co, Lieut, 8th Regt, on duty, from Aden.
Prinsep, Bt Major, 11th Lancers, from furlough from England.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 10.

Manockjee E. Reporter, Surgn. on duty, to Madras.
Batty, Surg. on leave, to Rajkot.
Elton, Capt, 18th Madras N I, on duty, to Jubbulpore.
Clarke, Surg Major, from leave, to Poona.
Harman, Lieut, 2nd Queen's, on duty, to Poona.

CALENDAR FOR APRIL, 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.
Full Moon ..... 17th, 10h. 48 Gm. A.M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
April.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Th. 11	.....	5 48	6 15	4 29 m 6 15 a	11 7 m .....
Fri. 12	.....	5 47	6 15	6 33 m 7 35 a	0 35 m 0 44 a
Sat. 13	.....	5 46	6 15	8 4 m 8 37 a	2 3 m 2 8 a
Sun. 14	Palm Sunday.	5 46	6 15	9 5 m 9 31 a	2 59 m 3 8 a
Mon. 15	.....	5 45	6 15	9 59 m 10 2 a	3 43 m 4 0 a
Tues. 16	.....	5 44	6 15	10 40 m 10 46 a	4 29 m 4 41 a
Wed. 17	.....	5 43	6 16	11 33 m 11 17 a	4 56 m 5 25 a

BOMBAY GAZETTE

THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1878.

THERE appears to be at first sight something very plausible in the suggestion of Prince Gortschakoff, that England should put forward definite proposals as the basis of an agreement with Russia. But, if carefully considered, this reply to Lord Salisbury's circular despatch will be found to be only a cunning evasion of England's attempt to fix upon Russia the responsibility of a flagrant breach of the public law of Europe. England has already stated very distinctly what she wants. She wants the settlement of 1871 maintained, with only such variations as may be introduced with the consent of a European Congress. Russia, on the other hand, has broken up that settlement, has appropriated to herself the dominion of the whole Turkish Empire, and now demands that even the waterway between the Mediterranean and Black Seas, which the presence of the English Fleet alone has hitherto kept out of her power, shall be given up to her vassal the Sultan before her troops retire from the neighbourhood of Constantinople. Having thus put herself in a position to solve the Eastern Question entirely to her own satisfaction, Russia coolly asks, What does England want? It is as if, two persons having a dispute about the ownership of a property, one of them were by force and fraud to enter into and take possession of it, and then, when the other claimant showed himself near the gate, to ask him to say what he wanted there. Why, naturally England wants Russia to retire within her own limits, or at all events to withdraw her troops from Roumelia and leave the readjustment of territory in the East to the decision of Europe. This is the least that should now be required. It may be contended that Russia conquered Turkey with the permission of England; but nothing can be clearer than that England all along reserved her rights, that she regarded Russia merely as the executioner of the will of Europe, and had confidence in the Emperor Alexander's promise to conclude no separate peace with Turkey. That promise has been broken. Russia insists on having her own way, and, after having refused to submit her treaty to a Congress, pretends now to be unable to understand what England wants. We hope the English Government will leave no further room for doubt in her mind on this point. If Russia were sincere in her professions of anxiety for an amicable arrangement with England, she would even now offer to lay the Treaty of San Stefano before a Congress and to give a guarantee of her own good faith by evacuating Turkish territory below Adrianople. Instead of taking this plain course, she makes delusive attempts to renew useless negotiations and persuades friendly Powers to offer to mediate when there is really nothing to mediate about.

THERE is no doubt that one of the causes of the discontent which culminated in open rioting at Surat last week was the inquisitorial character of the Licence Tax forms which the Collector issued to obtain the information considered necessary to enable him to arrange the taxpayers in their respective classes. The form to which we allude—a specimen of which has been published, although it is said to have been subsequently withdrawn—certainly pre-supposes as searching and minute an inquiry into the nature of each person's business, the amount of his profits, and the kind of properties he possesses, as the old Income-Tax forms demanded; and in this respect, therefore, it is clear that the preference given by Sir John Strachey to the Licence Tax on account of its greater simplicity and convenience to the taxpayers is not justified. It is noteworthy that in the Presidency Legislative Councils when the Trades Licensing Bill was introduced this argument of Sir John Strachey's in favour of the tax was dwelt on by many of the official speakers, so that it must really have been intended to be a strong point by the Government of India. The objectionable form which the schedules have already taken is not, we think, the fault of the district officers, for there are no fewer than 35 classes called upon by the Licence Tax Act to pay fees varying in amount according to the position of those who are to be taxed; and it is obvious that, in order to classify the population fairly and prevent innumerable complaints against the decision of placing individuals in any particular class, it is absolutely necessary that the tax collectors should have the fullest information obtainable about the incomes of all the persons liable to pay the tax. It comes, therefore, to this: that the Licence Tax is, in fact, so far as the non-official public is concerned, simply the old Income Tax over again with all its objectionable features, together with the new objection superadded that it carries with it a rankling sense of injustice on account of the exemption from its operation of the official and professional classes. It is incomprehensible to us that either in India or England men should be found so blinded by a spirit of partisanship as to believe that this new tax is a just one, or that the principle upon which it is founded can be defended as sound. In the first place, there is the objection to it that this additional taxation was declared by Sir John Strachey to be necessary for a particular purpose, that of preventing the recurrence of famines in India. Yet we see that in the new budget for the current year £40,000 of the surplus of imperial revenue, which Sir John Strachey has created by means of this fresh taxation, is literally to be thrown away, since it is to be devoted to the repeal of import duties on English cotton goods, although Lord Salisbury gave a solemn pledge to the people of India that these import duties should not be repealed until the Government of India could afford to abolish them without imposing fresh taxation in their place. Moreover, as regards that portion of the proceeds of the Licence Tax which is to be spent on new works, the works named in this Presidency are of such an unprofitable kind that they can only be productive of additional taxation. Again, we hear it said that the principle of subjecting officials and professional men to a tax of this kind may be sound, but that surely it is not worth objecting to when the amount to be paid by each individual is so small. This may be true if the incomes of the higher classes of merchants and traders were only to be considered, although it is equivalent to alleging that the less a man has the less he ought to have. No doubt, to a prosperous man of business it would be a matter of small moment if he were called upon to pay even the highest amount leviable under the Bombay schedule—namely, Rs. 200 a year for permission to carry on his occupation—but it is quite a mistake to suppose—and Mr. Fawcett in his Parliamentary resolutions seems to have clearly discerned this fact—that the amount chargeable for licences is an insignificant grievance to the poorer people who are to be called upon to pay it. For instance, under the schedule as it is to be drawn up in Bombay, a buggywalla will be required to pay a fee of Rs. 7 a year. Buggywallas live from hand to mouth, and at the end of a year few of them would find themselves prepared to give away Rs. 7, and probably they would have to borrow it at high interest from the Marwaree. Can anyone say, then, that Rs. 7 is a small and inappreciable sum for such a class of persons to contribute towards the expenses of the State, especially when harassed, as they have been a good deal of late, by municipal taxes and by constant demands to improve their vehicles at their own expense for the good of the public? It is impossible for a buggywalla to recover this sum from his customers, because he is bound down to exact only a certain scale of fees, which will certainly not be raised on account of the Licence Tax being imposed. He must therefore be a severe sufferer by the new taxation, and we would ask any one who has a sense of justice to conceive what would be the feelings of such a man, or of the poor owner of a labour cart (who will also be taxed in Bombay), when he knows that, while he is forced to pay such a large proportion of his income for the prevention of famine, as it is called, in the country, the wealthy barrister or member of council, who makes his Rs. 5,000 or Rs. 6,000 a month, and who drives past him in his carriage-and-pair, is not called upon to make any contribution whatever towards the carrying out of a work of such supreme national necessity.

We observe that the *Scotsman*,—by the way, it is an encouraging sign to see this subject taken up by the leading Scotch journal,—in an excellent leader which we publish elsewhere, makes some comments on the constitutional part of the Bombay memorial to Parliament which we think are hardly warranted by the careful wording of that document. The *Scotsman* speaks as if the non-official population of Bombay had demanded representative institutions similar to those which the American colonists claimed from England before their rebellion against the Imperial Government. We are not aware, however, that any feeling of that kind exists in Bombay, and certainly the petitioners had no idea of pushing their demands to such an extremity. All they said was this: Lord Lytton has now a Viceregal Council which he says consists of representatives of all classes of the community. Here, then, we have the principle of popular representation in some form acknowledged as a right one. But we affirm that the Viceregal Council, as at present constituted, is a dummy Council, and that to make it genuinely representative members should be chosen from the great Municipal and other public bodies which now exist in the principal cities of India, which have hitherto been worked successfully, and in which the elective principle is worked out only to a limited extent. Surely, the people whose opinions of representative government are so mild and harmless can be no more compared fairly with the framers of the Declaration of the Rights of Man than the authors of the English Reform Act of 1832 could be compared with the French Communists of 1870. The real principle underlying the present demand for representative government in India is a desire to protest against what appears to be becoming a dangerous assumption on the part of the rulers of this country, that it is only officials who are really interested in what is done out here, and that it is a piece of impertinence for non-officials to speak and act as if they too had a right to any share in the administration of the Indian Empire. We contend that the non-official is in reality much more interested in the well-being of India than the official. The latter serves out here only for a specified time,—some of the highest of the officials only for a comparatively short period,—and, when they retire upon certain pensions, they take away with them the serene and comforting conviction that, no matter what happens in India, these pensions will be paid to them with the utmost regularity every quarter-day. The non-official, on the other hand, spends as a rule the best part of his life in the country, helping it with his enterprise, his capital, his intelligence, and his labour. We might name many mercantile houses in Bombay, Calcutta, and other great cities of India which have been carried on for generations by members of the same family, and which are as permanent institutions of the country as the Indian Civil Service itself. All of us who are engaged in business out here conduct trades or industries of one kind or another which give employment to large numbers of people and increase the reproductive wealth of the country, and as much can scarcely be said on behalf of the occupations of the Civil Servants. The security and prosperity of such enterprises depend largely upon the contentment of the people, and therefore to secure that contentment by just and wise laws is an object of at least as much importance to the non-official community as it can be to a class of men who have nothing to lose whether the general population is contented or discontented. That, then, non-officials should be taunted with embarrassing the Indian Government whenever they come forward to criticise legislation which is framed, not with a conscientious regard for fair play and for the welfare of the whole country, but often merely to exalt individual reputations or propitiate certain selfish interests in England, seems to us monstrously unjust. When such accusations are made, we should feel justified in retorting that the worst enemies of English rule in India are those great officials who pass laws in defiance of all public opinion, whose ill-regulated vanity prompts them to resent every free criticism of their conduct as a personal insult, and who proclaim to the whole world, when they have succeeded by audacious incompetence in making laws which are hateful to nine-tenths of the people of the country, that they despise popular clamours, stop their ears with cotton like fairy tale princes, and then go on their way rejoicing.

THE ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.

LAST night Madame Tasca's Italian Opera Company gave their second Concert in Bombay in the Town Hall. The room was filled, and foremost among the audience were Sir Richard Temple and Miss Temple.

The Concert was delightful—of a kind that Bombay has seldom the pleasure of enjoying. There were the Signori Orlandi and Trebbi with glorious voices and bewitching expression; Signor Marrucco, with his rich baritone voice and amusing mimetic talent; Signor Colombana with a tenor voice of great volume, power, and training; and Signor Della Torre, whose powerful bass voice Jove himself might use to mix up with his thunder. The Jewel Song from Faust was a splendid piece of dramatic vocalisation; Signora Trebbi almost depicted "Marguerita" in the presence of the sparkling alluring jewels that came direct from the treasure chest of Mephistopheles. The lady might have sung half-a-dozen times over again; the public would have been only too happy if she had. Signora Orlandi made a great hit in "O mio Fernando," from "Leonara," and so did Signor Colombana when he burst forth with Donizetti's charming "La Donna Mobile." He was called back even against his wish, and kindly sang a spirit-stirring ballad in response from the same Opera. The duet from the "Barber of Seville" by Signora Trebbi and Signor Marrucco was a magnificent piece of singing: the lady was so arch in her lessons, and the gentleman so comic in his teaching. The duet was rapturously *encored*. The entertainment closed with the famous quartette from "Rigoletto," in which the earnestness of the tenor, the laughing good-humor of the contralto, and the dolorousness of the soprano were all admirably depicted.

Madame Tasca and Mr. Plumpton contributed greatly to the success of the Concert, the former by her brilliant selection from "Traviata," and the latter by his admirable arrangement of a duet for pianoforte and harmonium from the most celebrated airs in "Faust."

May we soon have such another Concert. It is something to live in the memory.

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA

Begs to announce that she is prepared to receive pupils for the Pianoforte, Organ, and Harmony. Communications may be addressed, care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

MR. ALFRED PLUMPTON

Begs to announce that he is prepared to receive pupils for Singing, Pianò, Harmonium, Violin and Harmony. Communications may be addressed, care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE BUYUKDERE QUESTION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, APRIL 9.

In consequence of the continued opposition of the Turkish Government to the Russians embarking their homeward bound troops at Buyukdere they have now relinquished their intention of embarking there.

THE RUSSIANS AT SAN STEFANO.

The Russian military authorities declare that the Russian troops will remain at San Stefano while the British Ironclad Squadron remains in the Sea of Marmora.

MEDIATION OF THE POWERS.

LONDON, APRIL 10.

News from different quarters concurs that the Powers are negotiating to bring about an amicable understanding between England and Russia.

THE ADDRESS VOTED IN THE COMMONS.

The House of Commons has agreed without a division to the address to the Crown after rejecting by 319 against 64 votes an amendment brought forward by the Radicals.

PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF'S REPLY TO LORD SALISBURY.

LONDON, APRIL 10.

A Circular from Prince Gortschakoff, in reply to Lord Salisbury's Circular Despatch, has been received. In it he answers Lord Salisbury's objections, and suggests the formulating by England of practical proposals, which would afford the basis of an agreement.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, APRIL 10.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Steamer Merkara, homeward bound from Calcutta, &c., left here to-day.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, APRIL 10.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Bangalore, with the outward English Mails of the 29th ultimo, left here for Bombay at 4 p. m. to-day, and the same Company's s. s. Malwa, for Galle and Calcutta, at 5 p. m.

LONDON, APRIL 9, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.	
Fair Dholleras	4½
The Manchester Market has been less depressed with rather more enquiry.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	5-7½
8½ lbs. do.	6-9
40 lbs. Mule Twist	9-9½
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight ...	1-8½
4 per cent. Government Securities..	81½
4½ per cent. do.	81½
5½ per cent. do.	90½
3 per cent. Consols for Account	94⅛
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	109⅜
Bar Silver.	54½
Arrivals—Tagus and Tuscany.	

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand .....1s. 8 11-16d.		per Rupee
Do. 6 months' sight..1s. 8 15-16d.		,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,, ...1s. 9d.		,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,, ...1s. 9d.		,,
Sovereigns each..... .....Rs. 11-10.		

THE Rajah of Suket has been formally deposed by order of the Government of India. Some misdoings of this chief have led to this step. He is to remain for the present at Lahore, and his son, if found fitting, will succeed him.

THE Lahore paper says that Major-Genera Stewart, commanding the Mian Mir Division, and who is proceeding home on sick leave, makes over his command to Major-General Sir Sam Browne on the 15th instant, we believe. The many friends of General Stewart regret that ill-health should be the cause of his having to leave India; but he goes with the good wishes of all for his speedy recovery. No more popular officer has ever held command in India than "Donald Stewart."

THE *Pioneer*—Mr. Kemp, the father of the Bengal Civil Service, retires on the 15th instant, after a service of more than 46½ years, of which 45½ were spent on duty. His personal qualities were such as to save him from the opprobrium which might have been expected to attach to a man who so long obstructed promotion. It would be difficult to accord higher praise. All men, however, especially all High Court Judges, are not as Mr. Kemp is, and we warn all future successors to the general dignity to have a care how long they "live on," if they desire to depart the service in the odour of popularity.

If there is no war (says the *World*) the Autumn Manœuvres will this year be held on a very extensive scale. The country selected for the operations will, roughly speaking, embrace all the country about Salisbury, which town is to be the Duke of Cambridge's head-quarters, and where, I am told, he is already in treaty for a house. No better field for military manœuvres could have been chosen, as not only are the tableland and open downs of Wiltshire included, but the woods, heaths, and rough commons of the north western portion of the New Forest are also in the plan of campaign, so only after the just possible that our soldiers may next autumn be engaged in sterner work than in firing off blank catridges.

THE French papers which deal with foreign politics are delighted with the idea of England assuming up as the champion of European law and the inviolability of treaties. The *Constitutionnel* has long been urging the British Government to adopt this course instead of merely advocating British interests, which were not likely to enlist general sympathy or to encourage other Powers to join in resisting the pretensions of Russia. The *Debats* of March 21 writes very warmly on this subject, congratulating the *Times* on its tardy conversion. The writer says that the attitude of the English Government is excellent and is approved by every one, and that it would be impossible for the policy of the Cabinet of St. James's to be opposed on the Continent, since it makes itself the champion of the old law of Europe, and has attached to its cause the most useful and the most respectable principles. The *Debats* adds:—"We must render this much of justice to England, that of all European nations she has been most faithful to treaties; she has invoked them and recalled them unceasingly, and when they have not been recognized or have been violated she has never failed to protest. She has generally contented herself with protesting where her personal and immediate interests were not visibly compromised. The case is different now, and it is not for mere form that England protests. She feels herself menaced; and she starts up not merely to defend the law, but to defend herself. However, the moral situation of England could not be better; for it is in the name of disregarded European public law that she conducts negotiations and raises objections. The *Debats* then points out the difference which exists between the Cabinet of St. Petersburg and that of St. James's on the subject of the San Stefano Treaty, fully approving the conduct of the British Government. The *Republique Francaise*, alluding to the three conditions exacted by England before entering the Congress, says that the determination of the British Government is in harmony both with the opinion of the people of England and with the opinion of Europe. "We have often insisted," says the *Republique Francaise* "on the Treaty of San Stefano being submitted in its integrity to the deliberations of the Congress; if this diplomatic instrument, whose exact tenor has remained a mystery up to the present, has really been conceived and drawn up in the form and spirit reported, there is not a single one of its articles which does not interest the whole of Europe." The *Republique Francaise* does not even except the question of the war indemnity; for have not French bondholders a stake of £40,000,000 in Turkey? Alluding to the Bulgaria of the future, the writer talks about "the fantastic and exorbitant frontiers consented to by General Ignatieff;" and he adds, "it is difficult to admit, in the dignity of Europe, that any useful deliberation can take place when the principal object of the Congress is, so to speak, in the grasp of that Power which it is a question of expelling from a locality here possession would constitute the most redoubtable danger for the repose of the world." The *Republique Francaise* heartily approves of the Cabinet of St. James's insisting on the Treaty of Paris being taken as the basis of negotiations.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette*:—The sudden fall of 1¼ per cent. in the rate of exchange between England and India at the beginning of the present month gives renewed prominence to a complaint which has long been urged by commercial men. Under the present system it is never known for more than a week in advance what amount of India Council bills will be offered for sale in the London market. For instance, the weekly notice on the last Wednesday in February announced that tenders would be invited for thirty lacs of rupees. On the first Wednesday in the present month, with only a week's notice, the amount was increased to fifty lacs. No foresight could have prepared for such a quantity of paper being suddenly thrown upon the market, and it led to an immediate fall in the rate of exchange to the extent of 1¼ per cent. Every incomplete transaction pending in the earlier days of the month must have been seriously influenced by this unexpected decline. The grievances arising from the short notice given of the requirements of the Indian Government have long formed a prominent topic of complaint on the part of the Bombay and Calcutta Chambers of Commerce. These bodies have often called attention to the disturbance of banking and commercial calculations caused by the way in which Council bills are offered or withdrawn, and more than once the Government have been appealed to for a remedy. Commercial men, it is remarked, have to look much further ahead than seven days in calculating the responsibilities of their transactions; their acceptances have to be reckoned and anticipated not by weeks but by months; and it will be strange if the combined wisdom of the Indian Government and the India Council cannot estimate their requirements for a month instead of a week in advance. This increased notice would have a steadying influence upon all bargains with India. Trade could better adapt itself to the requirements of the largest customer in the money market, and it would be less liable to the risk of surprises than it is under the present system.

THE *World*:—I cannot help thinking that the odds of 6 to 4 laid on Oxford for the boat-race are not justified. Cambridge is a strong crew, well together, who sit their boat well, and make it travel; and Prest, who is rowing at stroke, is so good that they have refused the offer of Shafto to take the aft-thwart, although he is dying to row. Oxford is a taking crew to look at; but are they fast? I am much mistaken if the betting will not come down to evens when both crews are on London waters. Oxford will be at Putney in about a fortnight's time, as they intend to spend a week at Taplow; Cambridge will probably come to town earlier. The usual four steamers will follow the race on April 13th, despite the rumours of a protest against the press-boat which have been abroad in some quarters.

IT is stated that the Commander-in-Chief is about to take into consideration the case of mounted officers in action. At present there is no order that they should, even when under a close musketry fire, dismount, and without some such order no one would be bold enough to quit the saddle, though remaining in it entails almost certain death. A regiment suddenly deprived of all its mounted officers would certainly become inefficient. For this reason alone, if not from a desire to avoid a useless sacrifice of senior officers, it is to be hoped that the Duke of Cambridge will modify the order which is to be inferred from the change introduced some time ago, that mounted officers should remain in the saddle under all circumstances.

THE *World* understands that a great lady has expressed herself in a very kindly and feeling manner with regard to General Valentine Baker. While approving of the generous spirit which prompted the Duke of Sutherland to an exercise of hospitality which carried with it an almost formal rehabilitation of the late colonel of the 10th Hussars, she has hinted that the manifestation in question was perhaps premature; but the criticism has been very gentle, and accompanied by an indirect intimation that the gallant Pasha will not for ever rest under the frown of his Sovereign. A paper has been signed by General Valentine Baker's friends at the Army and Navy Club, asking the committee to reinstate him in the club; but on hearing of it, he himself, with great good taste and judgment, begged it might not be forwarded.

THE London correspondent of the *Indian Daily News* communicates some information regarding the late Mr. George Cruickshank's domestic entanglements, that reflect a dark shadow on his memory. The writer says, "I am sorry to hear that Mr. George Cruikshank, the artist, has by his will perpetrated an injustice to his wife of a very serious character. Mr. Cruickshank, it appears, became possessed (through his wife) of some valuable property in the Strand, and this property he has by his will left to some six illegitimate children of his, the youngest of whom is only two or three years old, whilst Mr. Cruickshank himself was at the time of his death an octogenarian! This information will give your readers the 'key' to the meaning of a somewhat mysterious paragraph in the *World* of last week which referred to the existence ('hitherto unsuspected') of 'some half-a-dozen little Fitzbottles' (Mr. Cruickshank's most famous work was his series of plates, entitled ('The Bottle') 'in a back street of the Hampstead Road." A week or two after Mr. Cruickshank's death, some of the most enthusiastic members of this fraternity proposed that his remains should be carried from Kensal Green and deposited in Westminster Abbey. After, however, the exposure of the fact that he has by will left Mrs. Cruickshank nearly penniless (in order to enrich his illegitimate children with her money,) it may at least be hoped that Mr. George Cruickshank's bones will be suffered to remain in Kensal Green Cemetery, instead of being honoured with a public funeral in Westminster Abbey. I hear that strong efforts are being made by Mrs. Cruickshank's friends to induce the Treasury to continue to her the pension of £95 a year, which her late husband enjoyed (out of the public funds), and I can hardly doubt but that, considering the hardship of her case, the application will be successful."

THE *Standard* says that the desirability of keeping the Indian troop-ships fully commissioned, instead of laying them up at Portsmouth during the off season with reduced crews, has led to engaging the attention of the India Office and Admiralty. As a fact, the number of troop-ships kept in commission is scarcely sufficient to meet the demand for movements of troops in ordinary times, and while the Government is obliged to hire steamers for troop service the Indian troop-ships—the finest of their class afloat—are to be seen lying idle in Portsmouth harbour. The reason for this has been that the cost of their maintenance has been borne by the Indian Exchequer. But as it is now intended to repay to the Indian Government the charges for wear and tear and the expense of keeping these ships in commission, it is arranged that they shall be available for transport duty after the Indian season is over, such duty being paid for out of the Imperial Exchequer.

THE tardy reparation to the memory of the late Earl of Dundonald for the wrongs he suffered is at last to be made complete. 5,000*l.* has been placed by the Government in the estimates in response to the recommendation of the House of Commons' select committee appointed to report on the petition of Lord Cochrane. The 5,000*l.* is explained in the estimates to be in respect of Lord Dundonald's distinguished services. This is, doubtless, to avoid the creation of a precedent for a direct payment of back pay. The sum granted amounts, however, to almost exactly the amount of the back half-pay, without interest.

THE officers of the 11th Hussars, just returned from India, created quite a sensation (the *World* says) at the levée by marching past the Prince of Wales *en masse*, headed by Lieutenant-Colonel Annesley. They were so well turned out and pulled together that there was quite a buzz of admiration. Of course their brand-new cherry-coloured pants and gold-edged Hessians thus grouped together helped to heighten the effect; but were I the colonel of a regiment I would insist, as far as possible, on my officers thus following me past at a levée once a year. It is much more effective than going separately, as did four or five officers of the same Highland regiment, and shows *esprit de corps*. The 10th Hussars have really the credit of initiating this mode of presentation, it long having been their custom to wait till everyone has passed, and then come in together at the finish.

A CONCLUSIVE reply has been given to Mr. Mallock's clever articles in the *Nineteenth Century*, entitled "Is Life worth Living?" The answer is, "It depends on the *liver*."

IT is understood that the foreign policy of the new Italian Government will be one of strict neutrality in the Eastern Question. Italy will, however, exert to the utmost her influence in the Congress to oppose Russian predominance in Europe by seeking to extend the Hellenic kingdom and constituting other Christian nationalities.

UNDER the five years' rule, which has hitherto been rigorously enforced in every case, the lieut.-colonelcies of the 2nd batt. 2nd Foot, 1st batt. 6th Foot, 2nd batt. 9th Foot, 1st batt. 12th Foot, 1st batt. 13th Light Inf., and 90th Light Inf. are about to be vacated. The commanding officers who are called upon to resign their appointments under the new rule are offered brigade depôt commands as vacancies occur. In the case of the 90th Light Inf., now on active service in Galekaland, Col. Palmer will be allowed to remain in command while his regiment is in the field; but on the termination of hostilities he will be succeeded by Col. Evelyn Wood, C.B., V.C., who recently resigned his staff appointment at Aldershot to proceed on special service to South Africa.

THE Duke of Cambridge, responding to the usual toast in honour of the army and navy and reserve forces, proposed by the Prince of Wales at a dinner in Willis's Rooms on March 20, said:—

On a former and very recent occasion it fell to my lot to speak upon the army at a similar gathering to this, and I then ventured to make some remarks as to the transition state in which the service with which I am associated and the sister service have been for a considerable number of years. I alluded to that fact because I had seen it often stated that, as far as the army is concerned, things are supposed by some to have deteriorated in consequence of those changes. I ventured to say, that, although there are many things that experience alone can prove, still I have that entire confidence in the spirit and feeling of the officers and men of the army that I feel convinced that if the moment for action should arrive the service will be found as willing to perform their duty now as they have been in former times. (Cheers.) On that occasion I made the remark that I hoped there might be no war; but I made it on the principle that no man can advocate war as such, and that the soldier and sailor do not advocate war for war's sake. (Cheers.) I am sorry to observe that an hon. friend of mine in another place quoted me as saying that the army was not prepared for war. I deny that altogether. (Loud Cheers.) I made no such statement. I have no doubt that what I said was misapprehended, and that perhaps I might not have expressed myself with sufficient clearness; but I take the earliest opportunity of saying that I made no such statement as that to which I have referred. (Cheers.) My lords and gentlemen, as I said before, I deprecate war. Every man—soldier, sailor, or civilian—must deprecate war as such; but I do contend, and most confidently contend, that the justification for the services existing depends upon it, that there is a circumstance which is worse than war, and that is national disgrace—(loud and prolonged cheering)—and I therefore have no hesitation in saying that if that is the alternative to war, I prefer war to national disgrace. (Renewed cheering.) I have every confidence that the spirit of the nation is as it always has been, and the spirit of the services corresponds with that of the nation. The nation is represented in the feeling of the services, and if every individual has his heart in the right place, where I am sure you have it, whatever be your politics, I say that you will find your feelings represented in the services just as much now as it has ever been either within our recollection or in the time of our forefathers. (Cheers.)

THE *Morning Post* says that General Ghika, Roumanian Envoy at St. Petersburg, has recently had a most important conversation with Prince Gortschakoff on the subject of Bessarabia. The words used by the Imperial Chancellor were as follows:—"Notwithstanding your clamour at home and abroad, the decision of Russia is unalterable. Russia will not present this question to the Congress. It would be an insult to the Emperor. If another Power were to attempt to bring it forward, Russia would not countenance the proceeding. It is with you yourselves that we will treat, and if we cannot make you give way we will take Bessarabia by force; and if you attempt to oppose us by arms, woe be to you."

A *Standard* telegram from Rome states, that the General of the Jesuits, recently at Rome, proposed to the Pope that he and his suite should return from Florence and establish themselves at Rome. Leo XIII. received the proposal very coldly, remarking that much would have to be thought of before that could take place, and the present time was not opportune. The Jesuits are very indignant, and their strong opposition to the Pope has led him to modify in some degree a passage in the coming Allocution.

A *Daily News* telegram from St. Petersburg says:—"The formation has been ordered of twenty new divisions, making in all 260,000 men 200,000 militia are also to be called out. These measures are taken in order to put the Baltic ports in a state of defence, and are favourably received by the public."

THE Russians, it is reported from Pera, have in the Bosphorus two regularly fitted torpedo ships carrying six torpedo boats.

THE *Daily News* special correspondent at Constantinople states that, having sent a note to Server Pasha asking him whether the report of their conversation which appeared in that paper some weeks ago was correct, Server Pasha sent his secretary with the following verbal message:—"I have nothing to add to my statement made to you, and nothing to take from it."

THE *Politische Correspondenz* says that, when Safvet Pasha had to affix his signature to the Treaty of Peace at San Stefano he broke out into convulsive sobs, and it took some time to calm him. General Ignatieff said on the occasion, "You see I have always told you that England would leave you in the lurch; the English do not know how to keep their word; everything has happened precisely as I foretold."

THE *Army and Navy Gazette*:—Barker Pasha has received extension of leave, and will remain another month in England before he returns to what is left of Turkey. It is understood that the clubs from which he withdrew have re-elected him as member. The presence of Field-Marshal Lord Strathnairn, of the Adjutant-General (Sir Charles Ellice), of the Military Secretary (Sir Alexander Horsford), of the Private Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief (Major-General Macdonald), of an Equerry of the Queen (Colonel Wellesley), of an Equerry of the Duke of Cambridge (Colonel Marshall), at the banquet given to Baker Pasha by the Duke of Sutherland on his return from the seat of war to his native country, sufficiently testifies the opinion which is entertained of the professional merits of that officer, and of the distinction he achieved in the service he was forced to accept in the late war.

PROMOTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Had your correspondent in your issue of Thursday last been acquainted with the fact that the junior Bombay officer promoted by the retirements of the General Officers on the 1st October 1877, taken the trouble to count the number retired, he would not have written "about 10 or 12 General Officers retired," since there were 56 Local General Officers and 7 Staff Corps General Officers, total 63 retired on that date. Now, if your correspondent will count 63 Captains down from Yates's page 90, Lancers Bengal Army List, he will arrive at Risch, four below Greig, of the Bombay Army. Again by a reference to the War Office *Gazette* of the 12th March, he will find four more steps to be gazetted, the last of which occurred on the 31st December 1877 which comes down to Rutherford.

April 8. BOMBAY ARMY.

P. S.—Still one step has to be deducted for reasons too intricate to explain in a short explanation like this.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

FIRST DAY, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10TH, 1878.

[Before Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Judge.]

BURGLARY.

Two Mussulmans, named Abdoola Mahomed, *alias* Salim Mahomed, and Esub Noors, were charged with having, on the 23rd February last, at Bombay, committed house-breaking by night in order to the commission of theft, and, on a second count, with having committed theft, in a building used for the custody of property, of divers pieces of silk, one piece of velvet and two pieces of long cloth, of the total value of Rs. 95, the property of Jeysee Kanjee. They were also charged with dishonestly receiving portions of the stolen property; and they were both further charged with having been previously convicted, the first prisoner at the Sessions on the 10th April 1875, of theft in a building, and the second prisoner by Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on the 16th January 1876, of theft. It appeared that the prosecutor's premises were broken into on the night in question, and a quantity of velvet and silk goods stolen, portions of which were traced to the possession of the prisoners. The defence was that the goods were purchased from the prosecutor's employés.

The first prisoner was convicted and sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment. The second prisoner was acquitted.

A second similar case against the first prisoner was withdrawn, or rather the jury, at the Judge's direction, returned a formal verdict of not guilty, his Lordship considering that the ends of justice had been met by the sentence imposed in the case already heard.

ATTEMPTED RAPE.

Rama Dewjee, a Hindoo, for having, on the 27th January, at the Mazagon Cotton Green, attempted to commit a rape on the person of a native girl, named Succoo, 11 years old, was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

COINING COUNTERFEIT RUPEES.

Nubeem Hoosein, a Mahomedan, was charged with having, on the 15th and 16th February, been found fraudulently in possession of 19 counterfeit rupees, and also with having been in possession of a mould and other implements and a piece of white metal for the purpose of manufacturing counterfeit rupees. The case for the prosecution was that Imam Cumal, who lived with the prisoner, informed Police Constable Miller that he knew a man who made his living by coining counterfeit rupees, and took to constable two spurious rupees which he said had been coined by the man of whom he spoke. A snare was arranged between the Constable and Imam Cumal, which resulted in the latter taking the prisoner to a house in Agisry Lane where he had been informed the coining was then going on. He was quite willing to purchase his rupees. The prisoner was there taken into custody by Constable Miller. On being searched, seventeen spurious rupees and a mould were found in his possession, and in his room subsequently, other implements and metals were found. The prisoner's story was that the charge against him was a false one, and had been got up for the purpose of obtaining a reward from Government; and that the coins had been made by Imam. He was convicted, and sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

The Court then adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow [Friday] morning. There is no sitting of the Sessions to-day because of a Hindoo holiday.

A CURIOUS CASE.—A little child at Brighton has been killed by accidentally swallowing a squeaking air-bladder. It appears, from information kindly furnished us by Mr. G. A. Johnson, that the toy slipped through the glottis with the bladder downwards, and the quill mouthpiece upwards, so that with every inspiration the bladder became more or less inflated, and thus prevented the entrance of air into the lungs, and produced death by suffocation. A verdict of "accidentally suffocated" was returned by the jury. The case, says the *Lancet*, must be unique.

THE Simla correspondent of the Lahore paper writes.—"At this period when the annual advent of visitors of quality to Simla takes place, there is another class of visitors who are also on the tramp, and who are to be observed passing through Kelka up the hill in shoals—Vagrants, who not only have no employment, but seek to live by none, save of the kind denominated 'their wits.' These scoundrels will shortly put in an appearance up here, crowd our bazars, infest the bye-roads by day, and commit depredations on our property at night. I hope some one will be bold enough to say a word in season to our Deputy Commissioner, and that he will exert his authority to have them deported neck and crop, the moment any gentry of the above description are found guilty of idleness, which is in such cases tantamount to mischief."

THE BOMBAY PETITION TO PARLIAMENT AGAINST THE LICENCE TAX.

IN a letter to a gentleman in this city Mr. Fawcett, M. P., writing on March 22, says:—"I presented the Bombay petition to the House of Commons on Tuesday last. There was a good summary of it in the *Daily News* of Monday, and in yesterday's *Times* appeared a short letter from me pointing out the importance of the petition. I was disappointed that the *Times* did not publish the petition *in extenso*. The petition could not have arrived at a more fortunate time, as it will greatly help me in the debate which I intend to raise on Tuesday, 2nd April, in reference to Sir John Strachey's financial proposals. I read the account of the meeting in Bombay with very great interest. I need only repeat the opinion I have expressed in my letter to the *Times*, that the petition is distinguished by great ability and moderation."

Annexed is the letter to the *Times* referred to by Mr. Fawcett:—

THE NEW TAXATION IN INDIA.

To the Editor of the Times.

SIR,—You stated last week in a telegram from Bombay that the largest and most influential meeting ever held in that city had recently protested against the new taxation which has just been imposed in India for the creation of a famine fund. It was also stated that at that meeting it was decided to petition the House of Commons against the increase in the Salt Duty in Bombay and Madras, which will fall with peculiar hardship on a people just recovering from a severe famine. The petitioners, while "cheerfully accepting their own liability to bear a share of the burden," strongly object to the Trades' Licence Tax, because the official and professional classes are exempted from contributing to the famine fund. They also urge that the tax is so arranged as to fall with undue severity upon small traders and artisans.

This petition I presented in the House of Commons yesterday. Not only was it unanimously adopted by the meeting above referred to, but it has also been signed by 8,200 of the inhabitants of Bombay, both European and Native. As already mentioned in your columns, the petition was signed by the representative of every important mercantile firm in Bombay.

I enclose a copy of the petition, as I think the case of the petitioners is stated with so much ability and moderation that if you can find space for its publication it will well repay perusal by all who are interested in Indian finance.

"Strange as it may appear, the *Times* published this request, but did not respond to its appeal. In such a journal as *The Homeward Mail* the petition will, of course, be forced in full, but the *Times* finds room in its ordinary columns as well as its outer sheet for so much that is less readable, that the omission of the petition, which is very well put together, is, like much connected with *Times* editing—inexplicable."

There is nothing to be surprised at in the conduct of the *Times* in this matter. The leading articles on Indian affairs in that paper are for the most part dictated by the India Office, and nothing is suffered to appear in the paper that can possibly "embarrass the Indian Government."

The terms of Mr. Fawcett's motion, which was brought forward and negatived last week, are very comprehensive. The notice of motion was as follows:—

On Tuesday, April 2nd, Mr. Fawcett intends to call attention to the financial statement recently made at Calcutta by Sir John Strachey, and to move:—"That this House regrets that the people of Madras and Bombay should be burdened with the increased salt duty which has been recently imposed upon them, and is of opinion that such an increase would be unnecessary if the finances of India were administered with greater economy. 2. That this House, whilst admitting the expediency of creating a fund in India for the relief of Famine, objects to the Trade Licence Tax, which will alone be imposed on those engaged in business, and will, moreover, fall on small traders and artisans with undue severity, as it leaves the rich left of Turkey. It is understood that the clubs from which he withdrew have re-elected him as member. The presence of Field-Marshal Lord Strathnairn, of the Adjutant-General (Sir Charles Ellice), of the Military Secretary (Sir Alexander Horsford), of the Private Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief (Major-General Macdonald), of an Equerry of the Queen (Colonel Wellesley), of an Equerry of the Duke of Cambridge (Colonel Marshall), at the banquet given to Baker Pasha by the Duke of Sutherland on his return from the seat of war to his native country, sufficiently testifies the opinion which is entertained of the professional merits of that officer, and of the distinction he achieved in the service he was forced to accept in the late war.

We subjoin a leading article from the *Scotsman* of March 20 on Mr. Fawcett's resolution and the Bombay petition:—

The resolutions on Indian taxation of which Mr. Fawcett has given notice in the House of Commons are important not only in themselves and on general grounds, but also and specially as being an expression or reflection of the views on the subject widely prevalent in the great commercial community of India. The opposition to and censure of the financial proposals of the Government of India lately been going on there. The commercial men of Bombay, native and European, have appealed to Mr. Fawcett to support in the House of Commons the prayer of a petition which they have addressed to it, and his motion is the best proof that he has accepted the duty. This petition, adopted at a public meeting held on the 19th of February, states at once clearly and temperately the grounds of complaint. Sir John Strachey's proposal to form a permanent National Insurance Fund, to be applied to relief or mitigation of the evils arising from famine is cordially approved, and its wisdom is expressly recognised. The necessity of additional taxation for this purpose is, as a matter of course, also acknowledged. It is not, therefore, to increased taxation that objection is made, but to the particular taxes which have been imposed by the local Governments, acting under instructions from the Viceroy's Council. These taxes are an increase of 35 per cent. in the Salt Duty, and a Trades Licence Tax. Lately in the present session Sir George Campbell called the attention of the House of Commons to the Salt Tax, to which he strongly objected on the ground that it is a tax on a necessary of life, and a tax which presses heavily on the poorer classes. Lord George Hamilton deprecated discussion on the subject until Sir John Strachey's whole scheme was before the House, and the member for Kirkcaldy accordingly withdrew his amendment. It is the Indian Budget scheme as a whole, in connection with the three salient points, that is raised in Mr. Fawcett's resolutions.

Both on economic and on social ground, the second resolution is the most important of the three, and is likely to excite the greatest interest at home as it has done in India. Much as a tax is objected to, its mode of collection is mild in comparison with that of the Trades Licence Tax. The effect of the latter Tax is to make it impossible or illegal for anyone to carry on any trade, dealing, or industry whatever, without a licence authorizing him to do so, for which licence he has paid to Government a fee varying from 2 rupees to 200 rupees a year, according to classes into which traders are to be divided by the local Government. As the gradation is regulated by income, the Licence Tax is nothing but an Income Tax under a name. The chief difference between them is that an Income Tax is levied on profits already made, while a Licence Tax is levied before profits begin to be made, and involves a prohibition to trade for profits unless it has been paid. Lord Lytton holds the Licence Tax as much preferable to "the hated Income Tax," but however hated, or however hateful, that tax may be, it has not the appearance at least of imposing fetters on trade in the way implied in the new impost. This particular Licence Tax, however, becomes more objectionable when its details are looked into. The lower limit to which the tax is applicable has been fixed in Bombay at incomes of 100 rupees, or about £10, and the tax on the assessment is to be two rupees—that is, at the rate of a little under 5d. per pound. Without pausing to ask whether this limit is not much too low, and the rate for that limit as much too high, let us look at the other end of the scale. The highest amount of tax payable is 200 rupees, or at the same rate of assessment this represents an income of only 10,000 rupees, or £1,000. That is to say, no tax is to be paid on any excess of income above £1,000. Put in another way, this means that a trader with an income of £1,000 or less pays at the rate of 5d. per pound, while one with an income of £2,000 pays at the rate of only 2½d. This rule of the more profit the less tax, the poorer the trader the heavier the burden, is not calculated to reconcile those to the tax who are subject to it on principle.

But by far the most serious objection to the tax, however, is its invidious character. While all who are engaged in trades, dealings, and industries of any kind whatsoever are bound to pay this tax, all persons in receipt of fixed salaries [including all Government officials], and all engaged in professions, as barristers, solicitors, and doctors, are to be exempt from it. This is the feature of the measure that has called forth the strongest expressions of dissatisfaction among the trading classes—native and European alike. It can be seen at once that as a result

On no conceivable economic principle can the distinction be defended. It is for the good of the whole community that famine is prevented, or that its evils are mitigated, and the whole community should bear the burden of providing against it. A tax paid by one man and not by his neighbour is tantamount to a fine. What have the traders done that they should be fined for behoof of Sir John Strachey's sinking fund while the doctors and the lawyers are to escape? It is no hair-splitting to speak of trades and professions as if they were quite different things. But the distinction is purely conventional and in no sense accurate or scientific. A lawyer or a physician is in point of fact a trader quite as truly as a hatter or a corn dealer. The lawyer sells his counsel, the doctor takes a commodity into the market and barters it for money. That the commodity is the impalpable and often invisible thing called skill in the one case, while it is the substantial article hat or corn in the other, makes essentially no difference. In both cases the results of labour are sold and bought, and that is of the essence of trade. But an attempt has been made to defend the distinction in this particular case. Both Lord Lytton and Sir John Strachey have argued that the traders can afford to pay this tax, because during the famine prices are high, and therefore they made large profits. There is a double fallacy in this argument. There is first the fallacy that when prices rise it is only the prices of material commodities that go up. The truth is, that the upward tendency affects everything and spreads everywhere. The doctor cannot afford to pay the baker two prices for his loaf and to receive only one price for his visit. It may be that the so-called professions are affected later than the trades; but sooner or later all must be affected alike. Then there is the second and still greater fallacy of supposing that high prices mean large profits. A Viceroy of India should hardly need to be told that profit is not what a man gets for his goods, but the difference between what he gets for it and all that it has cost him to obtain it and make it fit for sale. In point of fact, high prices often imply smaller profits than low prices. Just because the cost of production is high traders have to content themselves with a minimum of profit in order to effect a sale. And the truth in undoubted that during the famine, the trade of Bombay was in anything but a prosperous state. It is further argued, as a reason for exempting the official classes from the tax, that they rendered great services and made great sacrifices during the famine, and should therefore be rewarded in this way. Surely the proper way to reward civil servants for their labours is to make a direct return to the men who gave these labours, and not to confer a privilege in the future on men who had no connection with them. If these men are not paid enough, let them be paid more; but nothing could be worse than to produce the feeling that poor traders were being taxed heavily that rich civilians might go scot free. The exemption of the professional class seems to be defended on the ground that, if they were included the tax would become an income tax pure and simple. Well any tax that is both pure and simple is preferable to an odious and invidious piece of class legislation.

This question has already evoked in India a spirit of political disaffection, and a demand for extended political privileges, which may yet cost the Government some trouble. Unfortunately the Government of Bombay attempted to prevent the discussion of the tax question by refusing the use of the Town Hall for the meeting referred to above. The result was that the promoters of the meeting were made very angry, and of course held their meeting elsewhere. Equally, of course, they passed a resolution protesting against the attempt of the Government to stifle free discussion of political questions. Such conduct is quite unworthy of Englishmen, and by no means tends to promote confidence and good feeling between the governing and the governed. So distinctly is this budget held to be a measure of class taxation that the constitutional question of the formation of the Viceroy's Council has been openly raised, and it even referred to in the Bombay petition to the House of Commons. This class taxation is believed to be due to the fact that the members of that Council have no means of learning the real state of feeling in Bombay and Madras. The demand is therefore made that the Council which matures taxation shall be so formed contain representatives of the great cities which are the centres of intelligence, wealth, and industrial enterprise. This is very like the principle on which the American Colonies based their revolt—taxation without representation. Of its applicability to the mixed population of British India there may be some doubt; but if it is inapplicable, it is all the more to be regretted that the demand has been provoked by a measure of unquestionable injustice.

THE TREATY AND THE CONGRESS.

(Pall Mall Gazette, March 22)

THE full text of the Treaty of San Stefano is to-day before the world; and we can now appraise the soothing assurances of those who predicted that it would turn out to be much more moderate than had been rumoured. These smooth prophecies have gone the way of others. So far from being more lenient, the treaty is in one sense more severe in its terms than report had represented it. In purpose and general effect it is exactly what sensible people expected of it; where it departs from expectation is in the extraordinary plainness with which it is carried out in every detail. Europe could not be with which it is carried out in every detail. Europe could not be was prepared to find that it converted the Porte into a virtual vassal of Russia; what was not perhaps anticipated was that the treaty would almost in so many words declare the Porte to be Russia's actual vassal, bound to submit to her ensuing instructions even in regard to the government of portions of her territory in which no Russian soldier has as yet set foot. As regards Bulgaria, the provisions of the treaty are perfectly outspoken in their aim. Even if the reassuring fiction of a Russian evacuation of Bulgaria within eight weeks had not been thrown aside now that its work is done; even if Russia were really to withdraw her troops from these regions within that period and the Bulgarian people were by free and unbiassed election to choose a prince of anti-Muscovite leanings, we all know what Bulgarian autonomy must have come to in the long run. But Russia is not disposed to wait any length of time for the substantial gains of the "holy work," or to incur any risk, however small, of losing them. Before the election of the Prince of Bulgaria an assembly of Bulgarian notables is, by Article 7, to draw up, under the surveillance of an Imperial Russian Commissioner, and in the presence of an Ottoman Commissioner, the organization of the future Administration, agreeably to the precedents established in 1830 after the Peace of Adrianople; "and" the introduction of the new regime in Bulgaria and the superintendence of its working will be entrusted for two years to an Imperial Russian Commissioner." In other words, the new Bulgaria is to be thoroughly Russianized ere it comes into the relation of independent Government are to be handed over to its proper Prince. And this throughout a region whose southern limit is to pass within a couple of hours' walk from Salonika—(a detail not made less significant by the provisions of Article 22 with reference to the monks of Mount Athos, in effect a small military colony planted on a rock which might be easily converted into a little Gibraltar); whose south-eastern frontier barely misses Adrianople in its course towards the Black Sea; and which, during the two years' *jonctionnement* of the new organization under the Russian Commissioner is to be held by an army of occupation of 50,000 men. There is very little room for mistake about the object of the reorganization of Bulgaria under the Treaty of San Stefano.

But there is as little disguise of the intention of the treaty as regards other portions of the nominal dominions of the Porte. Article 15, which records an engagement on the part of the Turkish Government to apply the organic law of 1868 in the island of Crete, and to introduce "analogous reforms into Epirus, Thessaly, and the other parts of Turkey in Europe," provides that the details of the new organization of these latter districts shall be entrusted to a Special Commission, the result of whose labours "will be submitted to the Sublime Porte, who will consult the Imperial Government of Russia." Crete, Thessaly, and Epirus are not in Russian occupation, and by no means has Russia any possessory claim to supervise the reforms of their administration. Yet the claim has been made in this treaty, and, so far as the consent of the two contracting parties can establish it, is established and solemnly recorded. So again with respect to Armenia, where, outside the territory which Russia claims for the cession, the Sublime Porte engages itself to its suzerain to "realize without more delay the improvements and reforms demanded by local wants in the districts inhabited by the Armenians, and to guarantee their security from Kurds and

high contracting parties regard themselves as formally bound by the present *Acte* from the moment of its ratification.

"In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have appended their signatures and seals to the present *Acte*.

"Done at San Stefano, the 19th of February (3rd of March), 1878.

A RETURN TO REASON.

CONFRONTED by a state of things which would never have become so perilous but for the advocacy of new principles as immoral as they are absurd, the *Times* is at last frightened back into common-sense. Fearing ground in alarm upon the mass of mischievous rubbish it has preached for two long years, that mindless print abjures its whole body of doctrine on one most vital point—treaty rights and treaty obligations; writing sense for nonsense when the nonsense has done its work. What follows is in flat contradiction and contempt of all that the *Times* has written on the subject from a period long before the opening of the war.

The Russians seem to expect Europe to approach the question [of the Treaty of Peace, &c.] as though it arose for the first time, and as if we had to consider, without prejudice, an arrangement which only incidentally concerns us. Now, this is a disposition against which it is for the permanent interest of Europe to make a decided stand; for it involves the whole question of the validity of treaties. Russia approaches this question as a successful belligerent. England and Europe approach the question as signatories to a treaty which Russia—whether with or without justifiable excuse—has violated. It will be a fair question for the Congress to consider how far such justification exists, and how far the changes which Russia has established by force ought to be recognized. But we take our stand upon the treaty, and by virtue of this we are bound to maintain that results attained in violation of it are *ipso facto* within the cognizance of each of the Powers who made themselves responsible for its fulfilment. It is to be remembered that the very conception of a Congress on this question arises out of precedent treaties. If Russia and Turkey were isolated Powers, other nations might, indeed, choose to assert their individual interests, but they would not have, in technical language, that *locus standi* in the face of the whole Europe on which all the proceedings which led up to the war were based. The question thus resembles too closely that which Russia raised in 1871. She then acted in the first instance as though her liberty of action was not legitimately restrained by the Treaty of Paris. She now wishes Europe to discuss the new treaty as if it stood by itself and were not necessarily affected by previous treaties. But it is obvious that, if the public law of Europe be valid until formally repealed, any new arrangement between Russia and Turkey falls *ipso facto*, by its very nature, within the scope of the treaties of 1856 and 1871. It is not in the power of Russia, and it is not even within the competence of the Congress, to decide whether or not certain clauses of the new treaty fall within the cognizance of the signatories of the old treaty. It is within the competence of the Congress to decide whether the terms of the old treaty shall be superseded by those of the new; but it is bound to take the new instrument into consideration as a whole.

Good. Better still is what follows: or so we naturally think, who find in it the assertion of principles precisely those which for months and even years past we have opposed to the crazy and unwholesome teaching of the *Times*:—

The question, thus viewed, has an importance far beyond even the momentous interests of the present crisis. The one hope of statesmen for the future peace of the world must be founded upon the development of a system of public law, and upon the maintenance and increase of the authority of treaties. The danger which now threatens us arises from the tendency, which during the last few years has been increasing, to accumulate huge armaments as though no existing arrangements were from day to day secure. If any check is to be put upon this ruinous race in military and naval preparations, it can only be by gradually establishing a system of public law which will control national disputes as domestic law controls private quarrels. Such a consummation can only be the result of a long and anxious process; but for that reason every instance of respect paid to treaties is a gain to the world, and every instance of disrespect to them is an incalculable injury. For this reason above all others it is the duty of our Government, and of other European Governments, to maintain, as a matter of principle, that the whole treaty between Russia and Turkey is within the cognizance of a Congress of Powers which assemble as parties to the latest international compact on the subject. The same consideration ought, we may add, to remove all hesitation on the part of Russia in yielding. She is not asked to give way merely to England, or to Austria, but to recognize the supremacy of the statute law of Europe, and to give another pledge of her adherence to the principle which, when challenged in 1871, she felt bound to admit.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

ENTRY OF THE RUSSIANS INTO ERZEROUM.

(*Levant Herald's Special Correspondent.*)

ERZEROUM, March 1.

THE entry of the Russians in the capital of Turkish Armenia took place with the greatest order and some little ceremony. On the 21st of February, Ismail Pasha left the city along with some battalions taking the direction of Erzinghian, and on the same day a Russian battalion entered, installing itself in the Souvari barracks. The next day not a single Turkish soldier was to be seen in the town,—of course the sick in the hospitals excepted, who number no less than 4,028, and are attended by 48 doctors. The Turkish military commission, charged with arranging, along with the Russian commission, the line of demarcation separating the two armies, is still here, the president of the latter body being General Duchovsko. This joint commission has not yet agreed as to the exact limits of division,—the Russians being anxious to secure Hinis in their zone, while the Turks oppose this, the Turkish generals being very obstinate on this point, the consequence being that they are in frequent communication with Constantinople for instructions. As to Trebizond, the limit in that direction is already traced, the Copdegh being the dividing line,—this mountain chain being situated about an hour's distance from Achkaleh. The Turkish civil functionaries and the Custom-house employes are still here also.

General Heimann entered Erzeroum on the 22nd of February, and took up his residence in a house which had been prepared for him some time previously. Shortly after taking up his abode here, he notified to the Turkish authorities that as General Loris Melikoff would come into Erzeroum the next morning, he hoped the notables of the city would make suitable preparations to receive him at the Kars gate.

On the 23rd, five Russian battalions with some squadrons of Cossacks came into the town, and, about 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, General Heimann left Erzeroum, going about a quarter of an hour's distance from the walls to meet General Melikoff. In front of the Kars gate a troop of Russian soldiers was stationed as well as some Turkish gendarmes, while the notables were ranged in line before the gate, some of them, who held a certain rank in the Turkish hierarchy, appearing in full uniform wearing many decorations. When General Melikoff approached, he stopped for a few moments, and invited them to come and see him at his private residence, addressing the functionaries before him in Turkish, with which language he is perfectly familiar. Then he passed in front of the troops, followed by a crowd of generals and officers, and prepared to pass within the walls of the city. At this moment, however, an officer laid his hand on the the bridle of the general's horse and arrested his further progress, saying in a loud voice,—"In the name of the Emperor of Russia, I deliver into your hands the city of Erzeroum." This formality accomplished, General Melikoff shouted "Long live the Emperor" the cry being taken up immediately by the Russian troops, and thus finished the ceremonial of the reception of the lieutenant of the Grand Duke Michael.

THE INDIAN PRESS LAW.

(HOUSE OF COMMONS, MARCH 19.)

ON the Order for going into Committee of Supply,

Mr. O'Donnell rose to call attention to the establishment of censorship of the Press in Bengal and Bombay, and to move a resolution condemnatory of such legislation without the previous concurrence of the House of Commons. He described the legislation as having for its apparent object the suppression or the official editing of all the newspapers printed in any native language. In the worst governed portions of Europe at any time during this century there was nothing to rival this engine which had been set up in India for the suppression of freedom of opinion. Indeed, nothing like it had ever been proposed. It was unfortunate, when they were endeavouring to set their house in order in the face of Europe, so as to come forward in defence of right, and justice, and freedom, that that House should be led so far to forget its high mission as to overlook an act of tyranny which at one blow struck down the rights of a population equal to that of Europe. He ridiculed the provisions of the law which imposed penalties on the natives if they libelled Europeans or even Christians, and pointed out that it did not stop there, for the law provided that natives should be punished for something which fell short of an offence. He pronounced this feature of the law to be infamous. Indian newspapers published in English, which were to be exempt from the operation of the law, were quite as dangerous as those newspapers which were published in the native languages. In support of that view he read an extract from the *Indian Representative*, which said that Sinbad with the living incubus upon his shoulders was emblematic of India dragging itself along oppressed with the weight of the foreign Government it supported. He contended that the law would be useless, as it could be evaded by crossing the borders into a native State, from which the publication might like the *Lanterne* of Rochefort be clandestinely disseminated by a thousand willing hands. The only result would be to drive the people of India into secret conspiracy. The hon. member proceeded to read extracts from what he regarded as the worst articles published by the native Press of India, and contended that they were capable of a perfectly loyal interpretation. They were consistent with loyalty to the Queen-Empress, and were directed against official maladministration. Much in the same kind of criticism had been indulged in over and over again in this country. Even members of Parliament had in their places in that House denounced the Salt-tax, for instance, as being a cruel and grinding piece of oppression of the poorest classes of the native community. These and such like comments had been made, and they had been published by English newspapers which circulated freely in India. Why should not the native Press be allowed the same free scope of criticism, and even in the native tongue: The hon. member concluded by moving,—"That legislation for our Indian fellow-subjects subversive of fundamental principles of the British Constitution should not be adopted without this House being previously consulted upon the urgent necessity of such a course."

Mr. Gladstone said he should not presume to pronounce any opinion as to the use which the hon. member had thought fit to make of his right as a member of Parliament in introducing the question which was before the House. The hon. member had no doubt voted with a strong sense of the urgency of the case, but he was disposed to make an appeal to the hon. member and to other hon. members not to prosecute the discussion on the present occasion. (Hear, hear.) The matter was, without doubt, one of extreme gravity. He had rarely read any announcement affecting the proceedings of any portion of the Government of this Empire with greater pain than that with which he read the recent tidings from India. That pain would be shared even by those members of Her Majesty's Government who might have had, or conceived they had, sufficient information to enable them to form a judgment favourable to the wisdom of the course taken by the Indian Government. The objections which obviously applied to such a measure as had been adopted were so weighty that, in common fairness and common sense, it must be assumed that the Indian Government had seen very strong reason for resorting to so extreme a measure. He was therefore impressed with the belief that both prudence and fairness, and a sense of Parliamentary propriety—he had almost said of decency—would induce the House not at that time to proceed with the debate. The matter must cause the deepest pain to all members of the House, and particularly to those who thought that questions internal to the government of India and the mode in which her people were governed would ultimately operate with far greater force in determining the relations between England and India than any questions about her frontiers and the way in which they effected foreign Powers. (Hear, hear.) The reasons must be very strong which would induce him to believe that the Indian Government had acted wisely, but the question could only be approached in the light of much fuller information than they had at present. Even if, when the proper time came, it was proved that the conduct of the Indian Government had been unwise, that would not clear the path. It was one of the necessary and unfortunate incidents of governing distant dependencies, and particularly of the government of India, that even when an error had been committed attempts to correct it frequently involved greater mischief than would arise from allowing it to continue undisturbed. (Hear, hear.) He had no doubt the Government would put the House in possession of such information as was at their disposal in regard to the matter, and then would be the proper time to discuss the proceeding of the Indian Government. The proceeding had been marked by great rapidity, and that would be part of the *res gestæ* upon which the House might have to pronounce a judgment. There was no urgency in the matter, and he, therefore, entreated the House to refrain from further discussion at the present time. (Hear, hear.)

Lord G. Hamilton supported the appeal of the right hon. gentleman, remarking that as soon as possible he should lay upon the table the Act which had been passed by the Indian Government together with the debate which preceded its passing. He hoped the discussion would not be proceeded with until these documents were in the hands of the House. As an attack had been made on the Indian Government, it was only just that he should state one fact. He would simply read a short extract from the present Indian Code. The noble lord proceeded to read a clause to the following effect:—

"Whoever shall, by signs or visible representation, or otherwise, excite or attempt to excite a feeling of disaffection with the Government established by law in British India shall be punished with transportation for life or any shorter period, or imprisonment for the term of three years, to which a fine may be added."

Such being the state of the law in India, it was only fair to the Indian Government that the House should take into consideration the circumstances under which that law had been applied to the conductors of newspapers bringing themselves under that clause. The Indian Government, in the legislation which had recently passed, had been anxious to mitigate the severity of the present law and, by mitigating it, to make it applicable to put down the growth of seditious libel in India. (Hear, hear.) At the present moment there was an impression abroad that the editors of papers publishing seditious libels in India could not be punished. He hoped, after what had passed, the discussion would not be proceeded with. (Hear, hear.)

Sir G. Campbell would certainly not continue the discussion at the present moment; but one word he must say in justice to himself, because in the telegram which reported the measure from India the Viceroy stated that he (Sir G. Campbell) had proposed such a measure. He must say that statement was not, properly speaking, correct. He had no recollection of having proposed such a measure. He believed he had done nothing of the kind. He had sumbmitted to very strong language, but was slow indeed to propose such a remedy. The subject was a most difficult one, and was one in fact our very position in India, and was one of those matters which, so to express himself, he had rather shirked dealing with. At the same time, he must say he was astonished that the Act should have been passed with such extraordinary rapidity and in a summary way. No notice whatever had been given of the intention of the Government to pass it. The rules of the Council were one day suspended and the Act at once became law.

Mr. Fawcett hoped, after what had been stated by his right hon. friend the member for Greenwich, that the discussion would not be continued. The subject was one of the most important which could be discussed, and it became still more grave from the statement which had been made by the noble lord the Under-Secretary of State for India—that the Act had been passed without consulting the authorities in England.

Lord G. Hamilton explained. He had not stated that the Secretary of State had not been consulted on the subject, but that he was not in possession of the text of the Act or of the discussion which had passed in regard to it.

The motion was then withdrawn.

MARRIAGE OF LORD ROSEBERY.

(*Times*, March 21.)

THE marriage of the Earl of Rosebery to Miss Hannah de Rothschild was solemnized yesterday morning at the Registrar's office, Mount-street, and at Christ Church, Mayfair. The civil ceremony was performed first; and, as the usual register-office was not sufficient for the purpose, a larger room was fitted up and decorated for the occasion. The bridal party assembled at a quarter to 10, the bride herself wearing a white embroidered morning dress; and, the formal declarations having been made, the Registrar (Mr. T. Worlock) pronounced the legal marriage complete. Lord Carington, Lord Lascelles, Mr. Samuel, the bride's guardian, and Mrs. Cohen witnessed the Register. At half-past 11 the marriage service of the Church of England was performed at Christ Church, Hertford-street, by the Rev. Prebendary Rogers, rector of St. Batolph, Bishopsgate. The church was well filled, and among those present were the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Cleveland, the Earl of Beaconsfield, the Marquis of Hartington, Lord and Lady Leconfield, Lord Carington, Lord Colville, Sir Coutts and Lady Lindsay, the Hon. E. Stanhope, M.P., and Mr. Sykes, M.P. Before the ceremony an *allegretto* from Mendelssohn's *Lobgasang* and the War March from *Athalie*, were played by Mr. Stokoe, organist of the church. The bride was led to the altar by the Prime Minister, who gave her away. She was dressed in white satin with a flounced train, and a veil of Brussels lace, with orange blossoms, but she wore no ornaments except a very lustrous pair of diamond and pearl earrings. Her four young bridesmaids were the daughters of Lord Stanhope, Lord Leconfield, and Sir Coutts Lindsay. After the ceremony Mendelssohn's "Wedding March" was played by Signor Randegger, and the register was signed and witnessed by the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Cleveland, the Earl of Beaconsfield, Lady Leconfield, and the Rev. Prebendary Rogers. The breakfast was given at the bride's house, in Piccadilly, and Lord and Lady Rosebery left town in the course of the afternoon for Petworth, Lord Leconfield's seat in Sussex. The wedding presents are very numerous, and include, besides the Rosebery family jewels, valuable gifts from the Rothschild family and from many other friends of the bride and bridegroom.

Another Correspondent says:—

"Every seat in the church was occupied. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge came early and occupied a seat immediately in front of the Communion-table; and among the other relatives and friends present were the Duke and Duchess of Cleveland, the Earl and Countess Stanhope, the Marquis of Hartington, the Earl of Orkney, Lord and Lady Leconfield, Lord and Lady Colville, Sir Coutts and Lady Lindsay, Colonel the Hon. W. and Mrs. Carington, Hon. Edward Stanhope and Countess Tolstoy, Mr. Cristopher Sykes, M.P., Mr. Calcraft, Mr. Alfred Montgomery, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Bouverie, the Earl and Countess of Effingham, the Marquis of Stafford, Mr. Bates Stanhope, Hon. Rupert Carington, Mr. Algernon Turnour, &c. On the arrival of the bride, who came accompanied by Mrs. Cohen and Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild, she was received by the Earl of Beaconsfield, the bridesmaids, and a group of relatives at the Church door. The bride, leaning on the Prime Minister's arm, was conducted to the rails in front of the Communion-table, where Lord Carington and his best man, Lord Carrington (who acted in the absence of Captain Tyrwhitt through indisposition) had already taken their respective positions. The bride wore a princess dress the richest pearl-white satin duchesse, with trimmings and deep flounces of exquisite point d'Alencon, divided by orange-blossom fringes. Over a very rich train of blossom descended a large veil of the very finest point de l'aiguelle, which descended to the flounces of the dress, and corresponded in artistic design with the Alencon flounces. She wore no jewels beyond diamond and pearl earrings. The four bridesmaids who attended were the Misses Euphemia and Helen Lindsay, daughters of Sir Coutts and Lady Lindsay, and cousins of of the bride, Miss Mary Caroline Wyndham, daughter of Lord and Lady Leconfield, and Lady Emily Margaret Stanhope, daughter of Earl and Countess Stanhope. They were attired in dresses made in the style of Louis XVI. period, and composed of white Sicilian, with long waistcoats richly embroidered in white silk, and ruffles of old lace, white silk hats of the same period, trimmed with marabout feathers and Vandyke collars. Each of the bridesmaids wore a gold pendant with monogram in rubies and diamonds, the gift of the bridegroom.

The bride was given away by the Earl of Beaconsfield. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, attended by Major Russell, arrived at a quarter to 12 o'clock, just in time to witness the conclusion of the marriage ceremony, at the conclusion of which the newly married pair, followed by Lord Beaconsfield, Mrs. Cohen, and the bridesmaids, went to the vestry, where the register having been signed, was attested by the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Beaconsfield, Lady Leconfield, the Duke of Cleveland, and the Hon. Everard Primrose.

The Prime Minister, owing to urgent public duties, and the Duke of Cambridge were unable to meet the wedding party at breakfast. Among those present were his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Cleveland, the Marquis of Harrington, Earl and Countess Stanhope and children, the Earl of Orkney, Baroness Alphonse de Rothschild, Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild, Viscountess Newport, Lord and Lady Leconfield and daughter, Lord and Lady Colville, Hon. Everard Primrose, the Right Hon. C. P. Villiers, M.P., Hon. Edward Stanhope and Countess Tolstoy, Mr. Christoper Sykes, M.P., Mr. and Mrs. Forges, Mrs. Cohen, Miss Alice de Rothschild, Mr. John Samuel, Mr. Cohen, Mr. George Samuel, Mrs. Higgins, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Mr. Alfred Montgomery, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sanford, the Rev. Prebendary Rogers, the Rev. J. Nash, Mr. Lacaita, and Mrs. Montefiore, Mr. and Mrs. A. Sassoon, Mr. Reglan Somerset, Mr. and Mrs. Primrose, Mr. Henry Calcraft, Mr. Cockerell, Mr. Banks Stanhope, &c.

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"Lord Rosebery briefly returned thanks for his wife and himself,

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